The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Pekin Government Rejects the Convention with the United States.

Mr. Burlingame's Policy Denounced by Ex-Minister Brown.

Latest Reports from the Harvard Crew.

The Senatus Consultum Before the French Senate.

Proposed New Cable from Ireland to America.

Proceedings in the Labor Reform Convention in Boston.

CHINA.

The Convention With the United States Concluded by Mr. Burlingame and the Embassy—Refusal of the Pekin Government to Ratify It—Mr. Burlingame's Policy Denounced by J. Ross Browne.

HONG KONG, Aug. 3, via LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Pekin Government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy with the United States.

Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, late American Minister to China, in reply to an address of the British and American residents in Shanghae, denounced Mr. BURLINGAME's policy, and said he considered it an evidence of the Chinese disinclination for progress. He declared the establishment of foreign relations with China, on a basis of equality, impossible at present, and thought the yielding attitude of the foreign Powers would tend to produce war, as revelations lately made proved the mistaken nature of the British policy.

The Chinese text of Mr. BURLINGAME's credentials differs from the foreign version. In the former he is appointed Envoy of China to tributary nations.

The Recent Treaties—Comments of the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening, in an article on recent treaties with China, says:

"It was the habit of foreigners to lecture the Chinese on internal improvements. By the American treaty such interference is abandoned. China, left free, would learn to feel secure, and so come out of her shell and bear a part in the commerce of the world. It is quite intelligible to us that the American residents in China should dislike the treaty. But why should the Pekin Government dislike it? Have the Chinese discovered some underhand design to filch concessions under the pretence of modifying former ones? Or is this refusal to imply an accession of hostility against foreigners, which prompts the Chinese to reject negotiations for their own benefit?"

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Prospects of the American Crew—Kelley's Opinion of the Result of the Race—Comments of the Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Harvard and Oxford University crews were out to-day, but only made short trips up and down the river. The Harvards to-day have been practicing starts. They have decided to use ELLIOTT's boat for the race. WALTER BROWN, who recently arrived here with TYLER, will assist at the start. KELLEY confidently asserts that Harvard must win, and thinks the match will be virtually finished before the boats reach Hammersmith Bridge. BROWN also declares his belief that the Americans will come in first. To-night the betting stands two to one on Oxford.

The arrangements for preserving order on and about the river on the day of the race are all that could be desired. The Commissioners of the Police have detailed eight hundred men to guard the river banks during the race.

Arrangements for the match between WALTER BROWN and RENFORTH have not yet been completed. BROWN declines to row on the Tyne, finding that river unsuitable, but has no objection to the Thames. RENFORTH will probably accept BROWN's challenge to row on the latter river.

The *Times* to-day, in commenting on the coming boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews, says: "Good judges assert that the Harvards show signs of overtraining. The river watermen, however, favor the idea that they must win the race. Boating men generally are divided, the majority being in favor of Oxford."

The London Rowing Club will give a banquet on Monday evening to the gentlemen forming the Harvard and Oxford boat crews.

FRANCE.

Reception of the Report on the Senatus Consultum in the Senate—The Modifications.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—In the Senate to-day the report of the Committee on the Senatus Consultum was read. The principal modifications made by the Committee are as follows: The Senate may reject a law without giving reasons. The Government, on demanding that *ordres du jour motivés* (i. e., votes of confidence, or want of confidence,) be referred to the bureau, may appoint a commission to report on the same. A decree will establish the regulations rendered necessary by the Senatus Consultum and will define the constitutional relations of the great powers of the State.

Another Colliery Explosion—Fourteen Persons Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A colliery explosion occurred yesterday at Firminy, six miles from St. Etienne, whereby fourteen persons lost their lives.

The Emperor has nearly recovered from his recent indisposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proposed New Cable from Ireland to America.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A new telegraphic cable on VARLEY's principle is projected from Ireland to America.

The Crops—Reports of the London Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the prospects and prices of grain, wherein it says: "We may look for a year of sufficiency, if not of abundance. The harvest is within thirteen per cent. of the average; and with the continuance of the present favorable weather, it may still improve. All the crops, except wheat, are luxuriant. With good corn imported and sold under fifty shillings per quarter, we can easily afford to lose a little home-grown wheat for the sake of a plentiful stock of food and better pastures."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the difficulties of the Albert Life Insurance Company, says it is idle to ask whether Englishmen or Americans are best situated with respect to life insurance. Of all the guarantees and precautions exacted in the State of New-York, hardly one is contemplated by English law.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Proposed Reception of the Khedive of Egypt by the Sultan—Settlement of the "Egyptian Difficulty."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—The *Indépendance Belge* has information that the Khedive of Egypt is shortly expected at Constantinople. The Sultan is preparing to extend him a grand reception. The complete reconciliation of ISMAIL PASHA and the Sublime Porte is an accomplished fact, and the Egyptian question is over.

CUBA.

A Singular Report—Over 1,600 Insurgents Asking Forgiveness of the Spanish Authorities—Offer of Money by the Spanish Bank.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Insurgents with their families, to the number of 1,600, have presented themselves before the Spanish authorities near Holguin, and asked for forgiveness and protection. Twenty other insurgents have presented themselves before the Spanish authorities in the Cinco Villas District.

The Spanish Bank has made an offer of $45,000 to the Government for the support of volunteer regiments. This makes the fourth donation of a similar amount, by the bank, for the support of the volunteers.

Movements in General Jordan's District—An Early Engagement Expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Letters from the Cuban revolutionary army, *via* Key West, to friends in this city, contain news up to the 15th. No engagement is reported since the one near Puerto Padre on the 5th, an account of which has been published. In the district commanded by General JORDAN, all the available Spanish force is being thrown in this district to reinforce VALMASEDA; and an early engagement of importance may be expected between the forces of JORDAN and VALMASEDA. General JORDAN asserts his readiness and desire for the contest, and is confident of success. It is stated that a defeat of VALMASEDA would virtually end the war, as it would be impossible for Spain ever to send troops enough to regain the positions which they would lose. General JORDAN is placing his men in position for the fight, which was almost daily expected. In General QUESADA's command, except a few skirmishes between small parties, it is reported there have been no engagements. The Spanish troops occupy fortified positions in the towns, and have suffered so severely from disease and other causes that the commanders are unable to do more than maintain their positions.

The Spanish Sanguine of Preserving Cuba—Views of a Paris Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on the subject of the Cuban question: "Most of the Spaniards are sanguine of preserving Cuba. There is much disappointment manifested at the small success in repressing the rebellion there. The argument that Cuba is a loss and not a gain to Spain, is absurd. Spain is benefited largely by the productiveness and commerce of Cuba."

The correspondent thinks that the immediate annexation of Cuba to the United States is not desired by the American Government, but that England or France are not likely to offer any opposition to the scheme.

SPAIN.

No Change in the Situation—The Roving Bands of Carlists.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says: "Nothing is changed. The situation is the same. Armed bands still traverse the Provinces. [illegible] continues at the head of the force which was reported dispersed and destroyed some time ago."

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Journey from Newport to Concord, N. H.—His Reception at Manchester and Concord.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—President GRANT arrived in this city to-day from Newport, reaching the depot about 11 o'clock A. M. He took a carriage and was driven immediately to the Lowell station, where a special train was in readiness to convey him to Concord.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 25.—President GRANT and party reached this city at 1:30 P. M., and was received at the railway station by Mayor SMITH in a short speech, to which he briefly replied. The arrival of the President was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns from the Manchester Battery.

After the introductory ceremony the party proceeded at once to visit the print works and passed up through the yards of the several corporations between thick ranks of the operatives, who were arranged by the sides of the mills. The party then took carriages and passed through the most important streets of the city. In the party were Governor STEARNS, and members of his staff, Ex-Governors HARRIMAN and SMYTHE, Secretaries BOUTWELL and HOAR, and other prominent gentlemen. The city was tastefully decorated with flags, &c. At precisely 3 o'clock the President waived his adieu and left for Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25.—President GRANT arrived here at 3:45 o'clock precisely, and was immediately escorted to the State House, where he was introduced from the front steps to the assembled crowd by Governor STEARNS in a few well-chosen remarks. He was then introduced to Mayor STEVENS, who welcomed the President to the hospitality of the city in a brief address, to which the President replied, expressing regret at not being able to spend more time among the Granite Hills. A general hand shaking and introduction then followed.

THE TURF.

York (England) August Meeting—Second Day.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Prince of Wales Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added by the Race Committee, for two-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes and third to save his stake; five furlongs forty-four yards, (twenty-three subscribers,) was won by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON's br. f. *Hester*, by *Thormanby*, out of [illegible]; Mr. J. MERRY's ch. c. *Sunlight*, by [illegible], out of *Sunflower*, being second; Mr. BEVERLEY's ch. c. *Flyaway Jack*, by [illegible], out of *Gypsy Girl*, third. The betting was two to one each against *Hester* and *Sunlight*. Eight started.

The Ebor St. Leger, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year olds, 1¾ miles, with nine subscribers, was walked over by Mr. SAVILLE's colt [illegible], by [illegible], out of [illegible] dam.

The Great Ebor Handicap Stakes of [illegible] sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, two miles, with twenty-one nominations, was won by Mr. GREGORY's b. h. *Fortunio*, by *Voltigeur*, out of *Fortuna*, by six lengths; Mr. NIGHTINGALE's b. c. *Laird of Scotland*, by [illegible], out of *Freckle*, second, and a length in front of Mr. LANE's ch. c. *Warlike*, by *Newminster*, out of *Heroine of Lucknow*. The betting was seven to one against *Fortunio*, three to one against *Laird of Scotland*, and twelve to one against *Warlike*. Eleven ran.

Her Majesty's Plate, of 100 guineas, two miles, was won by Mr. R. LASCELLES's b. c. [illegible], by *Voltigeur*, out of *Lady Grosvenor*, who beat Mr. MANNINGTON's br. h. [illegible], by *Young Dutchman*, out of *All's Well*, and Lord ZETLAND's b. c. [illegible], by *Voltigeur*, out of [illegible].

Sale of a Valuable Trotter in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The horse *Henry*, the winner of three races recently at Buffalo, was sold to-day by the owner, D. W. BELL, of this city, for $20,000 cash to Mr. WALLACE, of New-York.

GETTYSBURG.

The Reunion—Officers Present—The Proceedings of Yesterday.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 25.—The arrivals to-day include, among others, Generals Fowler and Gates, of the First Army Corps; General Webb, of the Second Corps; General Chamberlain, Adjutant-General Locke and Colonel S. M. Jackson, of the Fifth Corps; General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, and Major Moore, of the Twelfth Corps. Among others now here are Major W. C. Armor, Aide-de-Camp to General Geary, and General Hall, of the Second Maine Artillery, which opened the engagement under General Reynolds in the first day's battle; General Sewell, Colonels Southron, Hartshorne, Irwin, Major W. A. Kelly, Captains J. Watson, Jr., John B. Paxton, Colonel W. M. Boone, late Adjutant-General of the Maryland Brigade, and General H. V. Boynton, who commanded a regiment in the Army of the Cumberland.

General TIEDMAN, late Adjutant-General of General SCHURZ, regrets he cannot be present, owing to sickness in his family. General GREGG, who had command of the cavalry on the right, expects to attend before the close of the week. Adjutant-General TOWNSEND says he cannot be present, because of business engagements at Washington.

This morning, in accordance with previous arrangements, a party proceeded to examine a designated point of the battle-field. It consisted of General Slocum, Governor Geary, Generals Greene, Barnum, Selfridge, Kane, Fowler, Shaler, Meredith, Van Amsburg, Kane, Steinwher, Flanders, McFarland, Preauff and Asmuster; Major Selfridge, and many others. The party examined the position at the Cemetery, Culp's Hill, and the immediate neighborhood, embracing the positions held in that locality on the days of the battle by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps and a part of the First and Sixth Corps. Several disputed positions were settled, it being conceded by one party to the other that a misapprehension had existed. The adjustment of the question was preceded by narratives of circumstances happening at the points in controversy.

In the afternoon a party consisting of Generals SLOCUM, GREENE, KANE, BARNUM and others, visited the vicinity of Round Top. A large part of the field of battle being owned by private citizens, prominent military men and civilians who examined the ground to-day, had a conference with a view to purchasing and adding it to the section now under the control of the Battle-field Memorial Association. It was thought the Legislatures of the States which sent troops to this field should subscribe, in part, the required amount of money to effect such purchase, and that Congress also be asked to assist. In addition to this it is desired that the breastworks be preserved from further destruction, and that those which have been removed should be restored, as far as possible, to their original condition.

The grand reunion ball and reception, civic and military, took place to-night at the Springs Hotel. It was largely attended by the guests and ladies of Gettysburg.

LABOR REFORM.

The Boston Convention—Proceedings of the First Day—Radical Changes Proposed in the Government of the Country.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The State Labor Reform Convention began its sessions in this City to-day. Quite a large number of men and women, including many professional reformers, are present. In the forenoon session the organization was effected. In the afternoon Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, first addressed the Convention. He declared that workingmen had not their rights, and their votes alone could purify the ballot. He closed by presenting a series of resolutions in the form of a memorial to Congress, asking, among other things, the abolishing of the Senate and the turning over of the whole legislative power to the House of Representatives; and also the alteration of the Constitution so that all acts shall be submitted to the people for their several consideration.

Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, made the next address. In the course of his remarks he denied that the people of the South desired the importation of Chinese coolie labor.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, to whom all resolutions are to be referred.

Considerable discussion then took place on a motion to form a Massachusetts Labor Union, to coöperate with the National Union. Action on it was postponed until to-morrow.

In the evening General WEST, of Mississippi, made an address to the Convention on the currency question, advising the adoption of a coöperative system, so that laboring men might be masters of their own labor and enjoy all its profits. He also advised independent political action, having no faith in what either Republican or Democratic organizations would do in the interests of labor. No business was done, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The Congressional Committee and Others in the West—Indian Attack on a Surveying Party.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Helena, Montana, says the Canfield division of the North Pacific reconnoitering party returned last evening from Fort Benton, Fort Shaw, and Cadott's Pass. They found the Pass entirely practicable for a railroad. They next proceeded to Gallatin Valley, to examine the Yellowstone, or Bozeman Pass.

An Omaha dispatch says the Congressional Retrenchment Committee spent Sunday at Salt Lake, and reached Promontory this morning *en route* to San Francisco.

The special Commission, headed by General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, accompanied by Senator THAYER, leave for Sacramento to-morrow morning, and expect to make a thorough inspection of both the Union and Central Roads.

About 150 Indians attacked Dougherty's Government surveying party on the south side of the Platte, below Alkali Station, Sunday morning, and succeeded in capturing the entire outfit. The men reached North Platte yesterday morning.

Three Persons Drowned While Bathing at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—BURTON STOUT, aged 19 years, Miss ANNIE ROGERS and Miss MARTHA HUNTER, all of Philadelphia, were drowned while bathing at 11 o'clock this morning in front of the Lighthouse Cottage bathing grounds. There were but two other persons bathing at the time, and they were unable to render any assistance, as there were no appliances at hand for saving life, the United States Hotel lifeboat having been hauled up for the season. The bodies of Mr. STOUT and Miss HUNTER came ashore about 12 o'clock, and that of Miss ROGERS at 1 o'clock P. M. Their remains were taken to Philadelphia on the 4:15 P. M. train, accompanied by the relatives. At the time of the disaster there was but little surf, and the tide was down.

Domestic Tragedy in Illinois—Child Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—On Sunday last, Mrs. AMES, residing at Mound, Ogle County, Ill., took poison and administered some of the same to her little daughter. The child died in fifteen minutes and Mrs. AMES in about ten hours. There had been some trouble in the family, and particularly between Mrs. AMES and her husband. She took the poison with the avowed purpose of ending her troubles.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Store and Dwelling-House Burned in Baltimore—Great Loss of Property.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—A fire broke out this morning just before 12 o'clock in the oakum factory of ROBERT HANNA, on Thames-street, and soon thereafter communicated to the lumber-yard of J. W. RANDOLPH, corner of Wolford and Lancaster streets, Fell's Point. The entire block bounded by Lancaster, Thames, Wolf and Ann streets, and twelve houses, many of them dwellings, were entirely destroyed before the flames could be checked, and thirteen others more or less damaged. The machine shops of E. H. FRAZIER & Co. were destroyed, together with six new engines. Their loss is $65,000, and insurance light. The loss on RANDOLPH's lumber-yard, which was totally destroyed, is $35,000; insurance less than $7,000. The total loss and insurance cannot now be definitely ascertained. This is the most destructive fire that has occurred in Baltimore for ten years.

The houses burned were all small affairs, with the exception of one or two, and all having shingle roofs, which had been dried and scorched to the condition of tinder by the hot sun of the last few weeks, the flames burned with the greatest rapidity, and the strong wind which was blowing at the time drove the flames from one house to the other. The houses were nearly all occupied by German families and were densely tenanted, in some, as many as a dozen families living together. Taken by surprise as they were, they rushed out in the utmost haste, and from doors, windows and roofs household goods and chattels came tumbling down into the streets.

The engines made good time, but the streams of water which were directed on the burning buildings seemed for some time to have but little effect in subduing the flames, owing to the high wind and the dry materials which were feeding the fire. The firemen were partially devoting themselves to deluging the surrounding houses with water, they being in great danger from the sparks, which were whirled about by the wind in every direction. The excitement in the lower portion of the city was very great, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire were densely crowded.

Fire in Cincinnati—Destruction of a Paper Warehouse and Other Property.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Messrs. CHATFIELD & WOOD's wholesale paper warehouse, Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut-street, was almost totally destroyed by fire which broke out at 6 P. M., in the fifth story, in the engine-room. Loss about $100,000; insured for $62,500 as follows: $5,000 each in the Fireman's, Manhattan, Market and Security, of New-York; Pacific, of New-Haven; Delaware, Mutual, Safety, of Philadelphia; Sun, of Cleveland, and the remainder in home companies. The building was owned by W. WIGGINS. Insured for $15,000 in Cincinnati companies, which will probably cover the loss. BISHOP BROTHERS, wholesale grocers, loss by water $2,000; principally insured in Cincinnati and Liverpool companies.

Disastrous Fire in Rockland, Me.—Heavy Loss.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning in the kiln sheds on Lovell's Point, in this city, and spread with great rapidity, until in a very short space of time the sheds connected with ten kilns, together with a large quantity of kiln-wood, lime and lime casks were totally destroyed. The wharves were also badly damaged. The loss will not be less than $40,000, divided among Messrs. William Wilson, Whitney & Co., J. W. Hunt, C. Hanrahan, William McLoon, Joseph S. Wheeler, J. W. Soule, Warren Falce, Messer & Falce and A. C. Pease. The property is insured to the amount of $20,000.

Internal Revenue Fraud—Verdict in the Buffalo Case.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—The case of the United States against W. S. KIMBALL, tobacco manufacturer, of Rochester, N. Y., charged with rendering fraudulent returns to the Revenue Department, which has occupied the United States Court here for several days past, was, this morning, decided in favor of the Government. The verdict carries a forfeiture of the tobacco, machinery, &c., seized and bonded by the Government, to the value of $20,000. The case has excited much interest among business men throughout the country on account of the many intricate legal points involved. The criminal indictment against Mr. KIMBALL will be tried at the October term of the United States Court.

Father McMahon—His Case to be Brought Before the President and Cabinet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Rev. Father McMAHON, the guest at present of Bishop RYAN, in this city, studiously avoids all public demonstrations, and as soon as his health will permit, will leave for his home in the West. By the advice of eminent counsel in the United States he will at an early day proceed to Washington and represent his wrongs to the Cabinet, demanding damages for false imprisonment, &c., from the Canadian Government. His long and close confinement and privation have seriously injured his health. He is now suffering from partial paralysis, lung disease and other bodily afflictions, caused by his prison life.

Prince Arthur—His Movements in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 25.—To-day Prince ARTHUR, the Governor-General and their suites, paid visits to the frigates *Royal Alfred* and *Revenge*, where salutes were fired and the yards manned. The party then visited the French frigate *Semiramis*, where they received the honors of Rear-Admiral MEQUET, who afterward went with the Prince in the gunboat *Mullet* to visit the forts in the harbor. In the afternoon the Scottish residents gathered at James McNab's Island. About 4,000 people were present, and the affair was pleasant and enthusiastic.

Serious Illness of the Father of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—PLINY JEWELL, father of Governor JEWELL, is dangerously ill, and it is thought he cannot recover. His sons in other States have been summoned home.

Mrs. MCGUIRE, whose throat was cut by her husband last Sunday, died this afternoon. She was 25 years old, and leaves four young children. The murderer is still at large. The Selectmen offer $300 reward for his arrest.

Railroad Accident Near Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25.—A freight train on the Jeffersonville Road yesterday broke through the bridge at Pleasant Run, three miles from this city. The engine passed over safely, but the tender and thirteen freight cars were wrecked. A brakeman was injured, but not seriously.

Tennessee Politics—Reported Proposed Action by Governor Senter.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 25.—Ex-President JOHNSON, who was expected here to-day, has not yet arrived.

A report has been current to-day that Governor SENTER intends to call the old Republican Legislature to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

Death of Judge McDonald in Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Hon. DAVID McDONALD, Judge of the United States District Court, died this morning at his residence in this city.

WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Cabinet Meeting—The Proposed Removal of the Capital—The Humboldt Celebration—The Revenue Marine Service—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The President, it is announced, has postponed his return to Washington until Monday next, so there will be no Cabinet meeting on Friday next. The regular Cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 31st. President GRANT's present intention appears to be to leave here about the 3d of September for Saratoga and Lake George, where he will spend a few days. So far as the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday is concerned, only mere routine will be transacted. About three of the Secretaries will be present. Secretary ROBESON having completed the tour and inspection of nearly all the Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, is expected back during the early part of next week. Mr. HOAR will not be here until late in September.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Washingtonians are becoming quite excited over the proposition to remove the capital. Their alarm finds vent in newspaper leaders and communications from staid old citizens. One journal publishes to-day two columns of letters on the subject, and another discourses in the following lugubrious strain:

"The owners of our stores and dwellings depend for their rent, our merchants, mechanics, and other trades-people for their custom almost wholly upon the disbursements of the Government to its employes, local contractors and others. The money thus disbursed is drained out of the city, month by month, almost as soon as it leaves the Government coffers; for there is scarcely a thing we need to eat, to wear, or for any other use, produced among us—all are purchased elsewhere. When we reflect that the inhabitants of the city number nearly 100,000, while the employes of the Government are scarcely one in twelve of this population, the impossibility of our people prospering under existing conditions is self-evident. People with capital to invest, go on building restaurants, stores and other trading-places, while others rent them and stock them with goods, apparently regardless of the question where customers are to come from."

THE HUMBOLDT CELEBRATION.

The Germans of this city are determined on having a grand celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of HUMBOLDT. At a recent meeting a resolution to call a general meeting of German citizens on Sept. 3, was adopted, and it was also resolved to send invitations to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, representatives of foreign nations and the Mayor of the city.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The Board of Examiners proper of the revenue marine service, consisting of Captains FAUNCE and SNYDER and Lieutenant FRANK BARR, left here this evening for Ogdensburg, N. Y., to commence the general examination of the lake revenue cutters. From that point they will proceed to Oswego, and thence to Erie, Penn. The Commission of Revenue Marine and Steamboat Inspection officers, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and report upon the steam cutter *Commodore Perry*, will meet at Erie, Penn., on the 31st inst. The survey of the Western rivers is for the present deferred, because of the necessity for the Board to return to Washington to complete the revision of the Code of Regulations of the service. The examination of officers for the revenue marine will commence on Oct. 1. Secretary BOUTWELL has evinced the greatest interest in this branch of the service since the beginning of his administration of the Treasury Department, and he is anxious that it may be brought up to the very highest standard of efficiency. The examination of officers will therefore be conducted very thoroughly, and appointments will be made only in accordance with the report of the Board of Examiners.

TESTIMONIAL FOR A BASE BALL CLUB.

Several prominent citizens of Washington have subscribed money to a testimonial for the Olympic Base Ball Club of this city in appreciation of the victory which they gained over the Mutuals of New-York last evening. The Mutuals are not, of course, satisfied, and are coming here again on Saturday to play their late victors in the morning, and another club in the evening.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The demands on the Treasury for fractional currency at the present time are so great, and the amounts required so large, that to supply them would necessitate the issue of currency at the rate of $200,000 a day for a year to come.

PROPOSED LICENSED GAMBLING-HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

A letter was received at the White House to-day from Paris, written by a Frenchman, requesting the President to issue a charter authorizing him to establish a gambling-house in New-York City, to be regularly licensed and placed under the surveillance of the Police; to contribute a portion of its profits to the Government, and to be managed in all respects like the gambling-houses of Baden-Baden and Weisbaden. The name of this enterprising member of the gambling fraternity is BOLINEAUX.

THE CABINET.

It is known that the President will remain at the White Mountains for several days, and will probably not arrive here until Monday next. It is understood that the President desired to get the Cabinet together this week, but on account of the members being so widely scattered postponed the matter.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered that hereafter all Indian claims must be settled through the Indian Bureau. These claims include bounty and pension claims of Indian soldiers, claims for Indian depredations, &c. This decision is brought about because of the agents who overcharge their clients, a mode of defrauding which is carried on to a very great extent.

NAVY.

The United States ship *Sabine*, Commander JOHN G. WALKER, arrived at Cherbourg, Aug. 9, from Spithead, and expected to sail in about ten days for Lisbon. The *Sabine* has on board the class of midshipmen which graduated in June last at the Naval Academy, and the object of this cruise is to give them knowledge and instruction in their profession. The *Sabine* will proceed from Lisbon into the Mediterranean, thence to Madeira, Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope, from which point she will return home. She will be absent until next Summer.

Rear-Admiral POOR has left this city for New-York, to relieve Admiral HOFF of command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Weather—Heat in the West and South.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The weather, which was very hot up to 11 o'clock this morning, underwent a sudden change at that hour, and is now delightfully cool. The mercury at 6 o'clock stood at 79.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The weather is warm. There have been seven deaths from excessive heat since yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Two cases of sunstroke occurred here to-day, but neither proved fatal.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 25.—There were fine rains this morning in Nashville and various parts of Davidson County. Weather moderate, mercury 90° at 6 P. M.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—The weather is clear; wind southeast; thermometer 84°.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—The heat to-day was not as oppressive as it has been for the past few days. The crops are still suffering for want of rain.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The most severe thunder-storm of the season occurred this afternoon. A man named PURCELL and a team of horses were killed by lightning about a mile from the town.

SUICIDE OF A SHAKER.

The Drowning of Ellen Calver at Shaker Village, New-Lebanon, N. Y.—The Shakers' Account of Her Death—Insanity on the Point of Spirit Life in the Spirit Sphere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

The inquest in the case of the suicide of ELLEN CALVER, the Shaker girl, is progressing, but no new facts will be developed. The first verdict given, that of suicide, will be substantiated. The Society of Shakers make the following statement, and it is universally believed and respected, and is also a clear, concise report of the whole affair:

Finding ourselves arraigned before the public, and summoned to appear before the Court, for reasons which we cannot comprehend, to answer to a case of suicide, we feel it our privilege and duty to lay before our friends the facts, as far as we know, concerning the deceased known as ELLEN CALVER.

The parents of said ELLEN CALVER sailed from England, with their family, nine in number, Nov. 14, 1849; landed at Philadelphia Jan. 1, 1850; removed to the Shakers' Society, located in the town of New-Lebanon, County of Columbia and State of New-York, May 30, 1850. Said ELLEN CALVER, daughter of JAMES and SUSAN CALVER, removed to the Church family of said Society Sept. 17, 1850, being about three years of age. ELLEN CALVER was, therefore, nurtured and reared by, and under the care of said Church family, in New-Lebanon. She early evinced a bright intellect, sensitive temperament and delicate brain; she developed to a young woman of fine sensibilities and unusual intelligence; she created and sustained an unblemished reputation through her life, and her character was above censure; veneration, firmness, self-esteem, with large hope, were predominant in her phrenological character. She was highly esteemed by the Shaker family to which she belonged, and of which she had already become a member, as well as by her parents and brothers and sisters. Her spiritual organization was large, which sometimes led her to pleasant illuminations while in the family worship; these conditions increased upon her greatly to her pleasure and satisfaction, but not always so much so to her surrounding friends; suitable caution was often dealt out in counsel, at various times, to balance her growing propensity for spirit communion; care was taken that she should not be exposed to grow melancholy, (as she was some inclined to be,) and all that could excite such a condition was carefully avoided.

ELLEN CALVER was never heard, by any person in the Shaker Society nor outside of it, as we can learn, to express any dissatisfaction with her Shaker home, Shaker discipline, or Shaker religion; therefore, the only cause, as some suppose, which could have led to so untimely and disagreeable an exit is insanity on the point of spirit life in the spirit sphere. Others of the Shakers supposed it was caused by the use of copal varnish, which she had been applying to a bedstead of her own, in a confined room, some two or three hours before her death, and which, she afterward said, made her head feel dizzy and very badly; and, indeed, it did affect her very disagreeably.

The parents of ELLEN CALVER resided, since 1854, within an hour's walk of our village, and in sight of it; she frequently visited them, sometimes at our office in the village, and sometimes at their own house; and she attended her deceased father a portion of the time during his last week's illness.

On the sorrowful day in which her mortal tenement was drowned, being Saturday, June 5, 1869, she appeared as usual, save the effects of the varnish, as before mentioned; she did not appear at dinner with the family, which was served at 12 o'clock. About fifteen minutes after dinner it was announced by a youth, JOSEPH CREAMER, (who had gone to the pond to ascertain the temperature of the water, and see if it was fit for bathing,) that a girl was drowned in the pond. People immediately rallied, both those who were not as well as those who were of our community. The body was taken from the water and the usual means for restoration from drowning were resorted to; rolling first, then friction, artificial respiration, the warm bath and the galvanic battery. Efforts continued to be made until fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock to restore animation, but without effect. Preparation was then made to lay out the corpse according to our common custom; strangers coming to our office, who desired it, were permitted to go and see the corpse, among whom was one of the prominent physicians of the town, Dr. WRIGHT, who advised to call a Coroner, but most of those present appeared to think it was sufficient to employ a Justice of the Peace. BENJAMIN GATES, one of the Trustees of the Society, made inquiry of a number of the neighbors who the Coroner was, but none of them seemed to recollect, but near night he learned the Coroner resided in the town of Chatham. Accordingly, as had been the usual custom of the town outside of the Shaker community, and sometimes by the Shakers, a Justice of the Peace was called to perform the ordinary duties of a Coroner, and on Monday, June 7, Esquire BULL, of New-Lebanon Springs, summoned a respectable jury, the greater portion of which consisted of people not belonging to our community; witnesses were duly examined, and after mature deliberation, and all necessary examinations of the corpse, according to the opinions of that jury, a verdict was rendered of "death by drowning, while in a state of temporary insanity."

The funeral was attended on Tuesday following, June 8, not only by our own Shaker family, but by friends and neighbors outside, and her brother, from a distance. The corpse was incased in a neatly-made, unstained coffin, according to our usual practice, (as we never stain our coffins, nor ornament them with plates and trimmings, but make a neatly-jointed plain case, and of the whitest wood we can secure.) It was interred with our usual ceremonies.

On July 28, 1869, after seven weeks' interment, the body was exhumed, by order of Coroner ALLEN, of Chatham, who was duly notified of the demise of ELLEN CALVER (as we are told) by a near neighbor to the Shakers. Dr. SALMON made an examination of the corpse to the satisfaction of the presiding jury, (none of whom reside in the community of Shakers.) No marks of violence were found on the body. EDWARD FOWLER, in behalf of the Shakers' Society, directed that further examination should be made, which was done, and we were assured that nothing appeared to question the fact that the deceased had lived a virtuous life, according to the known profession of *virgin purity* of the Society of which she was a member. SHAKERS.

NEW-LEBANON, Aug. 24, 1869.

Verdict, Suicide by Drowning.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Coroner's jury in the case of ELLEN CALVERT, the shakeress, after deliberating half an hour, returned a verdict at noon to-day, that the deceased committed suicide by drowning, on the 5th of July last, in the pond where the body was found. The jury was divided on the question as to the sanity of the deceased.

Reported Double Duel in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 23.

The following story is current about town, and said to be well founded: A young husband of this city, whose wife had been basely slandered by a former rejected suitor for her hand, administered to her libeler a severe whipping recently, and was afterward challenged to fight a duel with pistols by the party castigated. Seconds were chosen, the Benedict taking a friend and rather noted duelist named TRIBOR, a Hungarian, along with him. A spot had been selected for the affair on the Indiana State line, and on Wednesday last the parties were promptly on the ground at 1 o'clock. The distance was measured, and the principals, to what was evidently about to prove a very bloody affair, were placed in position. At the drop of a handkerchief the duelists fired, and the libeler was wounded in the left arm, but not seriously, while the husband escaped injury. Both were anxious to exchange shots again, but were prevailed upon to desist by the seconds. Meantime, a quarrel sprung up between TRIBOR and the libeler, and an agreement was made to settle it with swords. This second duel showed the principals to be excellent swordsmen, but the Hungarian was the master, and literally pinned his antagonist to a tree, the foil passing through the right shoulder, and inflicting a severe though not a dangerous wound. While in this position, the slanderer of the good name of a virtuous woman was compelled to retract his vile sayings. The Hungarian was slightly wounded in the left breast. The parties returned to the city and had their wounds dressed. The names of the slandered and slanderer are not given, for the reason that it would cause scandal and do an injury to parties undeserving of it.

THE PHILADELPHIA PARRICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of the Members of the Family.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 25.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Coroner DANIELS held an investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of THOMAS L. EVANS, who was shot yesterday morning, at No. 306 South Tenth-street, dying soon afterward from the effects of the wounds received. The inquest was held at two places—first at the scene of the parricide, then at the Coroner's office. The following evidence was obtained at the house:

Mrs. Selena A. Belcher, sworn: After leaving the breakfast table I saw Marshall K. Evans walking up and down the entry, and in and out of the parlors; he was looking up and down the stairs, waiting for his father to descend; his father had gone up stairs to change his coat to go out; I didn't know anything till I heard the report of pistols; I was just coming out of the pantry when Mr. Thomas L. Evans came up and held on to the door; my first impulse was to put him into the pantry away from his son, but he went into the dining-room, just inside the door, I believe; I tried to shut the door, when Mr. Evans fell right in the doorway, his son still pointing the pistol at his head, but it did not explode again; while I was endeavoring to support Mr. Evans, the son was standing near the fire-place, looking at his father; I exclaimed, "Oh, Marshall, see what you have done to your father;" he said not a word; I called for help; I was all alone; at last a young man and a colored man came in from the back way, and helped me carry Mr. Evans in and lay him on the parlor floor; I immediately requested the doctor to be sent for; a great many people came in then, and there was a great confusion; I heard three or four shots fired; I was by him till he breathed his last; he died immediately afterward; when his son was being taken out of the door, Mr. Evans said, "Don't let them take my boy away;" Marshall supposed that there was a conspiracy to kill him; his father tried to persuade him to give up the notion; he spent part of the night with his father; his father was going to give him to Dr. Kirkbride that morning, and was going out for that purpose when he was shot; my opinion is that Marshall was out of his mind at the time he shot his father; I saw the pistol in his hand.

Miss Mary S. Evans, sworn: The firing of the pistol was the first thing that attracted my attention; I was standing in the entry at the time, and advanced toward the dining-room window; then I saw that Marshall had a revolver, and was firing at father, one shot after another as fast as he could; I ran, screaming, out into the yard, and thence down the alley to Clinton street; I saw a policeman, and beckoned him to come into the house; he came; two others had got into the house, however, before the policeman; I got back and found Mrs. Belcher supporting father. [Corroborated the preceding witness.] Marshall's condition has been very peculiar; he looked very wild; he was either very reserved or very lively; he talked of not sleeping; on Monday night he was very quiet; we were all in the parlor; he wanted to know if I was going to write to his wife, and what I was going to write about; I replied to him, when he resumed his walking; afterward he sat down by father; afterward Marshall asked father to go up stairs; they went up, and in a few minutes we followed; previously to this father had gone to the doctor's and got a prescription to soothe Marshall and make him rest; he wouldn't take it; when we got up stairs Marshall was eating peaches; a little after that I retired, and soon afterward Marshall and father also came up stairs; they slept together; for some time Marshall wouldn't sleep in the fourth story; he imagined somebody was there to kill him; father lowered the light and opened the door between my room and his; it was always opened at night; a few minutes afterward I heard him ask father to comply with his request; he wanted to write in the morning for his wife to come back; Marshall sprang out of bed then, and stood at our door; I was very sick then; Marshall said that father and I were here in league, and that if that was the case he wouldn't go back to bed; I told him that I was sick, and he went back to bed; fifteen minutes afterward he got up again, and seized the pitcher; father awoke, and told him to come back to bed, else he would have to go for an officer to get assistance; Marshall very indignantly said that there was a conspiracy, and that he was going to have it out; father attempted to get up, when Marshall said if he would he would throw the pitcher at his head; Marshall then rushed down stairs with the pitcher in his hand, and went to the place where father had put the knife coaxed from him in the afternoon; he had had the knife for several days; when father went down he was examining the knife very closely, and wouldn't give it up; afterward Marshall rushed up stairs to the fourth story, and told father not to follow him, "not to dare to come up, that he knew father had the revolver, and would injure him;" father stood at the foot of the stairs and reasoned with him, but he wouldn't come down; Marshall closed the doors of the attic, and father came down to his room, and, at my request, locked his doors; the next morning I asked father if he was going away, when he said "No; I must dispose of Marshall; Marshall is crazy;" the next place I saw Marshall was at the breakfast table; he looked at Mrs. Belcher and then at father; a few moments after I left the table, and knew nothing until I saw Marshall peeping out of the back parlor door; this was before the firing; I told father not to stay out long after the certificate of insanity, as I feared Marshall would hurt us; I have noticed a great change in Marshall since the death of his child, six weeks ago; Marshall has been under an idea that a party of men were watching him to either rob or kill him.

Miss Rachel S. Evans, sworn—Was in the kitchen about a quarter to eight o'clock yesterday morning; I heard at least two reports of a pistol; I went into the dining-room and saw father half rising, both hands raised, and Marshall in the act of firing again; I ran out of the yard into the alley and screamed "Murder!" then I came back again; Marshall was firing at the time I came from the kitchen into the dining-room.

Miss Julia Evans, sworn: I was up stairs at the time the shooting was going on, stripping beds; I came down and saw father.

Elizabeth Elliott, sworn: Was up stairs on Tuesday morning; when I heard the shots fired I bolted the door of the room I was in and gave the alarm from the front; I didn't come down; I thought at once that the shots were fired by the insane man; I judge he was insane from his looks and actions; he imagined that a man was after him always; I never knew his father and himself to have any difficulty.

The following evidence was elicited at the Coroner's office:

Police Officer Freeman, sworn: Was told by a young lady at Tenth and Clinton streets that a young man had shot his father; I went into the house, and meeting Marshall Evans asked him if he was the young man that had done the deed; he answered me, "Yes;" he said also that he did it in self-defence; he held the pistol at the time in his left hand, but afterward gave it to me; he then said, "I have a knife in my pocket;" he took it out and gave it to me; he said, "My father had the knife," and then continued, "This may seem strange to you; my mind is sane now, but it was not this morning; I did it in self-defence;" I told him that he was my prisoner; he said he would like to see his father; I went with him to the room where his father was lying; he asked me to protect him; I told him I would; I told him that I would have to take him to the Station-house, when he asked to be taken before the Mayor, using the remark, "The Mayor is a pretty nice man, ain't he?" I took him to the Station-house, then to the Central Station.

Police Officer James McMahon testified that he was at the scene of the stabbing; that he examined the wounds of Mr. Evans; that afterward Mr. Evans said to him, "I want my son arrested and locked up;" that Mr. Evans also asked to be taken to the hospital; that he went after a stretcher for that purpose, and when he came back found Mr. Evans dead.

Dr. Amos E. Jones, sworn: Saw the deceased before he died; was called to No. 306 Tenth-street by a messenger; when I got there I found Mr. Evans shot; when the son was about being taken away he came up to his father and said, "Good-bye, father;" the father then asked, "Are they going to take my son away?" again he asked, "Will they not take care of my son?" I assured him that they would.

Dr. R. B. Shapleigh, sworn: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; I discovered five pistol-shot wounds upon the body, one three inches to the left and upward from umbilicus; the ball passed through the stomach and spleen, and was found beneath the skin in the back, just below the ribs, three inches to the left of the spine; another wound was an inch and a half to the right of the end of the [illegible] cartilage, the ball passed through the liver, and was found beneath the skin above the left hip-bone, four inches to the left of the spine; another was in the space beneath the ninth and tenth ribs, on the left side, directly under the armpit; ball passed into the chest, and was not found; another in the back, one and one-half inches to the left of the spine; the ball was found imbedded in the tenth dorsal vertebra; another in outer side of left knee; ball found imbedded in the bones of the foot; either of the first two wounds described was sufficient to have caused death; the abdominal cavity was filled with blood; hemorrhage and the shock were the immediate cause of death; the deceased came to his death from violence—viz., the pistol-shot wounds.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said THOMAS L. EVANS came to his death by gunshot wounds at the hands of his son, MARSHALL K. EVANS, at No. 306 South Tenth-street, Aug. 24, 1869."

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

The Senatus Consultum—Important Amendments Proposed—The Imperial Fetes—The Duelling Mania—Attacks on the Chinese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

The Committee of the Senate to which the *Senatus Consultum* was referred has not as yet made its report, and will probably not do so before the 20th. Although it sits with closed doors the public are kept pretty accurately informed as to the character of the amendments which have been thus far proposed and discussed. M. HUBERT DELISLE moved the addition of a clause reëstablishing the Address, that cherished privilege of Parliamentary assemblies, but which was abolished by the Empire. He was supported by M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, Minister to Belgium, and M. M. BECHIE BOUDET and MAUPAS, so that you see the spirit of liberalism has already made great progress among the partisans of the dynasty. An impression prevails that the amendment will be adopted by the Committee, but this says nothing for its fate in the Chamber, where it seems difficult to believe that it will have a chance of passing. Another amendment still more important has been proposed by M. BONJEAN. It has relation first, to the composition, and, secondly, to the attributes of the Senate. Its author proposes to raise the number of the Senators from 150 to 178, the half of this latter number to be named by the Emperor for life, and the eighty others to be elected by the *Conseils Generaux* for nine years, a third of this proportion to be renewed every three years. In regard to the attributes of the Chamber, he demands that the right of initiating the laws shall be given to the Senate as well as to the Corps Legislatif, so that the Upper Chamber shall be in a position to amend, or even originate them, as occasion may demand; always, of course, excepting those financial measures, the initiation and preparation of which belong of right to an assembly which emanates directly from the popular suffrage. To compensate for this increase of attributes in the Upper Chamber, the amendment proposes that the Corps Legislatif shall be invested with constituent powers to an equal extent as the Senate. Under this arrangement no modification could henceforth be effected in the Constitution without the concurrence of the three estates. It is objected to it that, with this new attribute, the Senate would crush the Legislative body by its omnipotence, inasmuch as, according to the terms of the amendment, it would have a right to oppose definitively the promulgation of the laws voted by the Chamber. It should, however, be remembered, that it assimilates closely to the English system, in which the Lords enjoy similar privileges, but are half the time afraid to use them. While the general tendency of the amendments proposed may be said to be toward the extension of the reforms conceded by the Emperor, there are some which indicate a different spirit. Thus, one moved by M. ROULAND, formerly Minister of Public Instruction and now Governor of the Bank of France, calls for the rejection of article 9 of the *Senatus Consultum*, which establishes Ministerial responsibility, and for an absolute return to article 13 of the Constitution. This is one of the last kicks of the Conservative fraction of the Chamber, which believes that political progress is synonymous with revolution and anarchy.

THE IMPERIAL FETES.

The preparations for the Imperial *fêtes* this year do not differ in any essential points from those of the last, although public expectation had been somewhat excited on the subject. The day is to open with the usual artillery salute from the cannon of the Invalides. During the morning food and clothing are to be distributed to the poor, under the direction of the Mayors and the Benevolent Committees. At Notre Dame a Grand Mass is to be celebrated at 1 o'clock, and is to be followed by a *Te Deum* sung by the artists of the opera. With the consistency which characterizes all such celebrations here, at the same hour at which the religious ceremonies commence all the theatres of the capital are to be thrown open free to the public. In the Champs de Mars there are to be, as usual, military scenic performances in temporary theatres erected for the purpose, exhibitions of juggling and pole-climbing, gymnastic feats, &c. The *canotiers de la Seine* are to exhibit their prowess in a regatta, which is to be run from the Pont des Invalides to the Ile de Grenelle. In the evening illuminations and fireworks on the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysee, finishing up with a grand pyrotechnic display at the Trocadero and the Place du Trone.

THE DUELLING MANIA.

The duel in which M. FLOURENS risked his life for a public principle has been followed by a second challenge to M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the terms of which are so eccentric that I translate them for the amusement of your readers:

SIR: I come to you armed with my convictions and with my heart full of hatred. If you are not the last of cowards you shall kill me or die. Between us there can be no truce. The moment our eyes are fixed on each other, one of us must disappear into nothingness, (*sic*.) Understand clearly that there is no longer any question between us of what you call the figuring of the carving knife or the assurance of the sword, but of the arm that kills. It is with hand on breast and pistol on forehead that I wish to hold you. Ignorant as to which of us has the loaded weapon, destiny will be our judge.

I await here your acceptance. In a few days I shall be free and at your service.

GAILLARD, Pere,
Political prisoner in St. Pelagie.

It is needless to add that M. PAUL CASSAGNAC has declined this invitation. Professed duellists do not like such close quarters.

POSTAL RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

From all that I can learn, the efforts of the special commission which has been sent over here by the Postmaster-General at Washington to negotiate a new postal convention with France on the basis of the conventions made by our Government in 1867 with other European States, are not likely to prove successful. The old postal treaty with France expires on the 1st of January, 1870, and unless a fresh one can be negotiated in the interval, the postal relations of the two countries will relapse into the unequal and vexatious state of things which existed previously. Seeing the yearly increasing importance to France of the American trade, and the large amount of money spent by American visitors in the French capital, it is incredible that the Imperial Government should desire to perpetuate the inconveniences to which the present high rates of postage between the two countries give rise. If the object be to shut out American newspapers it would be better to avow it frankly and make a discrimination in favor of letters, the postage on which is now oppressively heavy. As regards them, at least, it would seem that the Government here would find it to its interest to adopt the standard of weight and uniformity of postage established between the United States and Great Britain. One of its first results would be an important increase in the revenue from this source—a consideration not to be despised in the present condition of the public finances here. I can hardly believe that the French Government will persist in overlooking the advantages of the convention offered it by the United States, but should it be foolish enough to do so, the legislative bodies which are about to receive under the *Senatus Consultum* a large accession of power, will probably take the matter up and carry it through.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

In an extract from the Shanghae *News Letter*, which I find in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 29th of July, I see the following statement:

"It is understood that a gentleman competent to the task is busily engaged in the preparation of a pamphlet on the Burlingame Mission. Some interesting developments not calculated to place the Mission in a very favorable light may be confidently looked for."

The Pekin letter from which this is taken bears date May 26. The above is another of the insidious efforts which are making to damage the Mission to which I recently called your attention. Unable to affect anything with the Chinese Government, which reposes the utmost confidence in Mr. BURLINGAME and his colleagues, the English and French cliques in Pekin and Shanghae, whose interests are likely to be damaged by their success, are resorting to the most unprincipled means to convey an impression abroad that the Embassy has exceeded its powers, and that it has fallen under the displeasure of the Imperial Government. As I proved to you in a recent letter, nothing can be further from the truth. The most perfect understanding continues to exist between the members of the Legation and the administration at Pekin. The object of the pamphlet alluded to is to create a belief that the English translation which has been made of the instructions given to the Embassy is an unfaithful one, and that the original document does not authorize the steps which Mr. BURLINGAME has taken.

The reply to these assertions is very simple. The correctness of the translation has been certified to by Dr. MARTIN, Dr. WILLIAMS and Mr. BROWN, three of the most eminent Chinese scholars of whom Europe or America can boast. But if their attestation did not exist, the fact that the Embassy is in monthly communication with the Chinese Government, and that the latter has been kept regularly posted as to the proceedings of Mr. BURLINGAME and his colleagues, and has signified its cordial approval of every step that has been taken, would be sufficient to disprove the assertion that they had in any way exceeded their instructions. The object of the calumny which has been circulated through a variety of other channels, is to throw obstacles in the way of the Mission at the European Courts by creating an impression that the latter have to deal with negotiators who are acting on their own discretion, and not on their written instructions, and whose proceedings may be repudiated by the Chinese Government. The author of the pamphlet announced by the Shanghae paper is an individual named VON GUMPACH, an Austrian, I believe, by birth, who has resided a good many years in China, and who has become noted there for his eccentricities. Among the number of wild theories which have emanated from his brain is one which seeks to prove that the globe is much smaller than geographers compute it to be, and to this fact he attributes the many blunders that are made in navigation, and the numerous shipwrecks that result from them. He possesses about as much knowledge of Chinese as he does of Sanscrit; and therefore his assertions on the matter in question are just as much entitled to credit as his startling scientific discoveries. His "mares' nests" can be counted by the dozen, but this last one exceeds all its predecessors in boldness and impudence.

PERSONAL.

Governor FENTON is at the Grand Hotel with his family. He leaves in a few days for Switzerland. There are very few Americans here. The weather continues extraordinarily cold for this season of the year.

ENGLAND.

Gold—The American and Irish Question—Agitation in Favor of Protection—The Religious Discussion—"Up in a Balloon"—A Defense of the Girl of the Period.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

I read in a New-York telegram that "a strong bear party is selling gold." Mr. LOWE is also down on gold and a gold currency. Gold may flow up or down the Mississippi, but he would very much prefer paper. He confesses, however, that there is a prejudice in this country in favor of gold, and that it must be humored, but he would be glad to do it at less cost to the Government. Some of his statistics on the subject are curious. I give them to reconcile you to your cheap paper currency. The coinage of this country, Mr. LOWE says, is in a most unsatisfactory state, and the waste is enormous. Of sovereigns £98,000,000 have been coined, and of these £44,000,000 have disappeared altogether—exported and not come back, or melted down at home. The Government coins for nothing, and so has the trouble and cost of supplying a large part of the world with a currency. Then people pick out all the heavy sovereigns and melt them down. For years there was an establishment close by the mint that carried on this business. The mint assayed and coined the gold one day, and this factory melted it down into ingots the next. Then the business went to Paris, and is now carried on at Brussels. Sovereigns are the most convenient form of gold for export, and, as they cost nothing to make and are of a known standard and weight, they are got by the shipload. Then the country has come to be so full of light sovereigns, made so by wear, sweating, &c., that it will cost some £150,000 to recoin them. Mr. LOWE is in favor of charging a royalty on coinage and reducing the sovereign to the French standard—one to 25 francs. If the French will adopt the gold standard, and you will make your half-eagle just 25 francs, there will be a pretty uniform currency over a large part of the world.

THE AMERICAN AND IRISH QUESTION.

The American and English Governments have agreed to say no more about the *Alabama* claims for the present, and if Mr. MOTLEY does not choose to bring them forward no English Minister will trouble him about them. But the subject seems to be a favorite one for public lecturers. A clergyman gave a lecture this week in Birmingham on the "American and Irish Questions." He said it was dangerous to let these claims stand over indefinitely. Englishmen who subscribed to the Confederate loan were a disgrace to their country. The war was prolonged a year and ten months by English gold. But the English people had no part in this atrocious proceeding—the aristocracy had it all to themselves. No wonder there was a strong feeling in America against England, which made them have a high tariff. This kept Staffordshire and Birmingham goods out of America. The penchant of our aristocracy for upholding slavery thus affected the wages of workingmen, and the lending of money by our nobility and gentry to the Southern States, to build ships and make war upon the North and establish slavery in the South, had kept gold out of the pockets of the workingmen whom he addressed. With regard to Fenianism, he said he loathed it, but that it existed was the fault of England. Why did this country ever permit a paltry set of aristocrats, bishops and deans, to take the land from the Irish people, and then to pitch-cap, hang, and quarter, torture and starve them, and drive them from their country across the Atlantic, with hatred burning in their hearts against England? But a new and a better day had dawned for Ireland. In 1871 there would be 570,000 acres of land to be disposed of, and he wished it could be put up in lots of eight or ten acres, to be bid for by the people. He would rejoice to see in Ireland 6,000 happy families, settled upon farms of ten acres each, instead of one old man (the Archbishop of Armagh) having 60,000 acres. There were nearly 600,000 acres of land in Ireland in the hands of twelve old bishops and thirty-two deans, besides which there were large tracts of Crown lands growing gorse. There were 6,000,000 of people in Ireland; but the land of Ireland belonged to five hundred men. And who were they? They were, for the most part, the same men who owned England as well as Ireland. The Marquis of —— had many thousands of acres in this neighborhood and many thousands in Ireland, and spent, perhaps, £60,000 a year in Paris—how? In a way that no Englishman ought to live in. This man never went near Ireland. Beyond receiving his revenues, he paid just enough attention to his estates to turn tenants out occasionally, and raise rents to enrich himself still further. Ireland was in the hands of such men as this. That country that once belonged to a million of people—MACAULAY said so—now belonged to 500. The land of England belonged to the very same lot, and they had not only the land but the universities, the bishoprics and deaneries, and most of the wealth of the country, while the poor were toiling and starving. The people of England must look more to the land question. Birmingham, this reverend agrarian said, was now depending upon Russian trade instead of American.

PROTECTION.

But there is growing up an agitation here in favor of protection. The *Times* has a report of a meeting at Shoreditch Town Hall, "to take into consideration the present critical state of the country, the depression of trade, and the general want of employment consequent on the importation of foreign manufactured goods, and to petition Parliament for a commission of inquiry as to the working of our commercial policy." The large hall was tolerably well filled with workingmen, who were, as a rule, unanimous in their denunciations of the policy which admitted of free trade in manufactured goods without any system of reciprocity from other countries. Emigration was condemned, as Englishmen might be wanted to defend their country; and the French Treaty was condemned, on the ground that it gave protection to France and the products of French industry. All commercial treaties, in fact, in turn came in for animadversion, and the example of America was held up, to show that what was, whether rightly or wrongly, considered one of the most advanced countries in the world, protected the native manufacturers or those who sought her shores with the most stringent prohibitive duties, in order that their own industries might not be subjected to foreign competition. The present stagnation of trade, the increase in the number of bankrupts, the increase of pauperism, the increase of emigration were all laid down, with more or less want of logic or reasoning, to the spread of the principles of free trade.

At the close it was unanimously resolved,

"That the principle of free trade should be based upon an equality of international exchanges; but other nations not having adopted the principle it has become injurious to England, and is the cause of the present depression of trade, the want of employment, and the increase of pauperism. This meeting, therefore, considers it to be the duty of the Government to institute an immediate inquiry into the working of our commercial policy, with the view of ascertaining how far this unreciprocated free trade contributes toward producing this depression, want of employment, and pauperism; and to what extent it may be limited so as to produce an effectual remedy."

There is, I believe, a free-trade organization in New-York. If they have a spare missionary they should send him over to reconvert these starving workingmen to free-trade principles.

THE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSIONS.

The religious discussions continue with their usual acrimony. An English Vicar has written to the *Daily Telegraph* to predict specifically the judgments that are to come upon the land for the national apostacy of disestablishment. We may look in the near future, he says, for famine, pestilence, civil commotions, naval and military disasters, loss of prestige and national degradation, the overthrow of the national churches of England and Scotland, the subversion of the religious dynasty, the overthrow of the House of Lords, separation of Ireland from England, to be followed by the shivering to pieces of the British Empire. This reverend does not wear the vestments, or need them at present, for he hath clothed himself with cursing. The Dean of Ely, preaching at Great Yarmouth, said it would be absurd to deny that recent legislation must affect the Church of England, but her great danger was her "horrible internal divisions," and these any one may see grow day by day more violent.

Miss EMILY FAITHFUL, Publisher in Ordinary to the Queen, and editor of the *Victoria Magazine*, has taken a curious way to vindicate her Anglican orthodoxy. Mr. JAMES GRANT, editor of the *Advertiser*, in the introduction to his recent work on *The Religious Tendencies of the Times*, chiefly an attack on Ritualism and Popery, mentioned Miss FAITHFUL as engaged in establishing a woman's secular club. She sued him for libel, but consented to accept nominal damages on Mr. GRANT's promising to do justice to her pious Anglicanism. The case has brought out a shower of women's letters. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. HOLYOKE, noted secularists, were active in assisting Miss FAITHFUL to establish her feminine printing office, and that one of her friends gave her name to the club; but the spiteful way in which the ladies expose each other in the matter is very amusing. Mr. GRANT and Miss FAITHFUL, however, withdrew all imputations against each other, and came out of Court, metaphorically speaking, arm in arm, without a stain on their characters.

"UP IN A BALLOON."

"Up in a balloon," the refrain of the popular music hall song, was running in Mr. GLADSTONE's head the other night, and he applied it to the House of Lords, and apologised for it a few days after, when the Upper House had prudently come down. The Lords are, no doubt, habitually up in a balloon; but it is one of the Cremorne captive sort, held to the earth by a strong cable, and can be brought down whenever GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, with a working majority in the House of Commons, choose to tug a little at the windlass. But Peers are not alone up in balloons. Paupers may go up as well. A few days ago an old woman in the Chelsea Workhouse completed her hundredth year, and the authorities, considering that their institution was honored by such an instance of longevity, asked her how she would like to celebrate her centenary. "Send me up in the big balloon," said she, "and let me have a good look at the beautiful world I have lived in a hundred years." There's a romantic and poetical old pauper for you! But the balloon goes up every fair day in sight of the workhouse; a beautiful object floating over the southwestern suburbs. The guardians were taken with the idea, and immediately arranged a party to ascend with the ancient dame. They went up two hundred feet, stayed half an hour, looked down on the beautiful world as well as they could for the London smoke, and the romantic centenarian took a glass of wine, when they drank her health and many happy returns. I do not know whether paupers habitually get high on their birthdays; but never, I am sure, was any one so elevated as this flighty and volatile old lady.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Miss BRADDON, an authoress who has been considered sensational, has taken up the cause of the Girl of the Period, not so much to defend, as to account for her. It is the fault of the men entirely that there is such a character in English society. English girls never had a thought of doing anything flashy, slangy, or in any way improper in dress, language or behavior, until they saw that the Anonymas were more attractive to their male acquaintances than they were. When they made the sad discovery, they set themselves to meet the enemy with her own weapons. They painted their faces, dyed their hair, mounted infinitesimal hats and bonnets on immense chignons, and dressed in the loudest and most eccentric fashion. Purely in self-defense they became what they are. It was on the principle of supply and demand, which a nation of shopkeepers ought to appreciate. Women are said to dress for each other—but that is only a matter of competition. They dress for men; as with reference to them, at some portions of their lives they live and move and have their being. And if, as some contend, women are in every country what men require them to be—what they by their own tastes and habits make them—of course Miss BRADDON is right, and the men of England are entirely responsible for the Girl of the Period. A lovely and sensible Yankee girl I met the other day, who has spent several years in foreign travel, consoled her mother, who was lamenting that at her age she was losing the advantages of society, by saying: "I don't see that two or three years of flirting does a girl any good; and as for husbands, they are not found by looking for them."

But who can wonder that women talk slang when you meet it everywhere. A sporting paper is unreadable to any one not trained to its technicalities. We are getting more and more of it in politics, and every phase of life will soon have its own special dialect. Here is a paragraph, for example, from a Parliamentary letter in an English paper:

"The whip in the Lords against the Scotch Education bill was very severe. Lord ELCHO was almost the only gentleman present on the Opposition benches, and directly he had seen the bill through the Commons, off he posted to get his men together for the Lords. He seemed as eager and excited as if he were the driver of a 'blue' cab at a country borough contest, charged with the duty of helping free and independent blues to the poll. Lord REDESDALE, too, had been dodging about for days, picking up all the stray Peers he could find. The issue was never for a moment in doubt; and a good many of the Liberal members, especially below the gangway, are in no way whatever disappointed."

The same writer gives an account of the way in which the two Houses get prorogued—another pretty ceremony I want you to adopt at Washington, wigs and all, as soon as possible:

"The House had after this nothing more to do, and sat with its hands folded, calmly awaiting its dissolution, for a space of ten minutes or so. Then arose a cry of 'Black Rod,' and the door of the House, according to ancient custom, was slammed in that officer's face by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the meaning of this apparent discourtesy being that the House prohibits the entrance even of a messenger from the Lords until permission shall have been obtained. Black Rod, standing outside, gave three taps with his wand, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, having made due inquiry through the grating as to his credentials, unlocked the door and allowed him to come into the lobby. [Just like a lodge of Freemasons.] The doorkeeper next marched to the bar, and shouted out 'Black Rod,' whereupon this gentleman began his march to the table, halting three times during his journey, and bowing each time with incredible pomp and stateliness. Arrived at the table, he delivered his message, which was that the attendance of the House was desired in the House of Lords. He had to go out of the House backwards, for it would have been a breach of privilege if he had shown his posteriors to the Speaker. Walking in this way, especially considering the difficulties of a sword, which is apt to get between the legs, is not a very easy thing to do, especially when it has to be done ceremonially and in full-dress fashion. However, the door was safely attained, and Mr. Speaker, preceded by the mace, and followed by the members present, went to the Upper House. Thence they soon returned; and, after a little leave-taking, all was over, and we joyfully went home."

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

Giuseppe Dolfi—Sketch of the Dead Hero—Duelling—The Kingdom and the Continent—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1869.

During the past week one of the heroes of Florence, and almost of Italy, has closed his career. GIUSEPPE DOLFI for twenty years was an idol of the people, and his influence was legitimately obtained and honestly used. It is the good fortune of this community to have another added to the number of examples of radical reformers who have obtained almost absolute control of the masses, and have not abused their influence, but used it for the promotion of a well-ordered rule. The praise of BEPPE DOLFI, as he was familiarly called, was in the mouth of every artisan and common laborer while he lived, and there was not an honest heart among all the humbler classes but was touched when his sudden death was announced. I saw the late Archbishop of Florence carried to the grave, and I have seen the funeral of a member of the reigning family; and that impressive spectacle, the burial of the poet NICCOLINI; but this pageant of the bearing of the body to burial of the friend of the people, or *capo-popolo*, as he was called, was the sight best calculated to awaken a new emotion. For the first time, that I remember, the managers of the theatres gave notice that their places of amusement would be closed. By a general impulse great masses of the common classes followed the body to the cemetery on the hill of San Miniato, within the limits of the old ruined fortress which MICHAEL ANGELO planned and defended.

BEPPE DOLFI was a baker, and his respectable fortune was made by that trade. He was an active member of many societies formed to promote the welfare of the population. The good sense shown by this popular leader in the Tuscan revolution of 1859, gave to that event a character of moderation and decorum which revolutionary movements seldom have, and the memory of which has always been agreeable to the inhabitants of Florence. When VICTOR EMMANUEL arrived in his new capital, he tried to make DOLFI a cavalier of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, so as to bind this powerful agent to the monarchy. But the sturdy Republican refused to be tied to the throne by a ribbon, assuring the King that he would find in him a faithful subject as long as the people were willing to maintain the present system. He had the respect and confidence of GARIBALDI, BERTANI, MAZZINI and GUERRAZZI, and the second and last of these made addresses at his grave. It was a proof of the prevalence of skepticism, or even more of irreligious tendencies in Italy, that no priest or prayer was allowed on this occasion of sepulture. The followers of DOLFI are of the class of *liberi pensatori*; more numerous in Italy than any census will ever be able to report. These are for the most part found among young men and the common people of cities, whose sentiment of patriotism is stronger than their attachment to the dogmas under which they have been trained. They cling with unyielding obstinacy to the belief that Rome and the priests have done more injury to Italy than all other harmful influences combined. They can never forgive the priests that blind adherence to the Papacy which has destroyed in their hearts the sentiment of patriotism, and made them ready to sacrifice the country for the triumph of ecclesiastical rule. This dead leader, DOLFI, was distinguished, as are GARIBALDI and MAZZINI, for a love of country, filial in its tenderness and ready for any sacrifices, and it is this which has united them so completely to the popular heart.

DUELLING.

The practice of duelling in Italy is still kept up, and the frequency of such encounters seems even to increase. Indeed, hardly a week passes but several cases are reported. The recent tobacco contract controversy threatened to furnish a large crop, but up to this time no sword has been drawn or powder burnt on that account. The editor of the *Nazione*, Signor BERSEZIO, has made an effort to have a shot with Signor OLIVA, of the *Riforma*, but technical obstacles are happily in the way. The question is still pending. The Italians do not yet see what a foolish practice this is. Duels here often grow out of the most trivial misunderstandings. Fortunately when the tug of blows comes, the parties contrive not to hit each other, and in the majority of cases no death or incurable wound follow. A few days ago there was an encounter on the peaceful hill of the Mount of Olives, near one of the gates of Florence. First fire at a distance of twenty-five paces—no skin broken. Second trial, distance reduced to sixty feet—like result. The parties then apologize, shake hands, and return to the city together. Such is the logic of duelling.

ITALY AND THE CONTINENT.

Every effort is now made to obliterate, penetrate or overcome the mountain barrier which separates Italy from the Continent. The success of the Fell railroad over Mount Cenis, and the promised opening of the tunnel under the Alps in 1871, has given a great stimulus to new enterprises. The talk now is of having railway communication by the passes of the Simplon, Splugen and St. Gothard. The proximate opening of the Suez Canal has awakened hopes which we are to wait not long to see realized. On these shores a prosperity is to be revived of which the commercial advantages of four or five centuries back are but a feeble symbol. The wealth of Asia is once more to be thrown into the lap of Italy, and Switzerland and Germany are to gain proportionate advantage. The wants of many millions are to be supplied, but we are always to keep in mind that the consumption of twenty millions in Europe is only about equal to that of one-third the number in the United States.

THE SEASON.

As for heat and health, Italy this season has not fallen into any excesses. Not a case of cholera has yet been reported, and the Summer is now so far advanced that there is hope of entire exemption. It is something to be thankful for, as Italy has so often severely suffered from this scourge. ANGELICO.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Conference of the Prison Inspectors and a Committee of the Prison Association—The Enforcement of Discipline.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 25.

A Special Committee of the Prison Association and the Inspectors of State Prisons held a conference yesterday in the Senate Chamber, with reference to the manner of enforcing discipline in the State Prisons. There were present State Prison Inspectors Solomon Scheu, David B. McNeil and John Hammond, and the following members of the Special Committee referred to: Professor T. W. Dwight, Chairman; Governor Hoffman, Comptroller Allen, Judge Edmonds, John Stanton Gould, Gaylord B. Hubbell, Dr. Griscom, Dr. E. C. Wines, and Hon. Gideon Haines as a corresponding member. Dr. Wolf, of Clinton, and Agent and Warden Nelson, and Dr. Collins, of Sing Sing, were also present.

Professor DWIGHT stated that this meeting had been called at the suggestion of Dr. WINES, the Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association, to confer with the prison authorities and prison officers in relation to the present condition of our State Prisons, and called upon Dr. WINES to more fully state the objects of the meeting.

Dr. WINES said that it had been believed that the effect of the law passed last Winter abolishing certain punishments in our State Prisons had something to do with the recent troubles in the State Prisons. Under this impression the Executive Committee of the Prison Association had corresponded with the State Prison Inspectors, asking them if a conference on their part would be acceptable. General HAMMOND, the President of the Board, responded that such a meeting would be very agreeable. A Special Committee was appointed to meet the Inspectors, and the result was this conference. He would not suggest just what course should be pursued now, but thought some organization might be necessary.

Governor HOFFMAN suggested that the conference be conducted informally. He saw no necessity for a formal organization.

Inspectors HAMMOND and MCNEIL, Judges EDMONDS and GOULD concurred in the Governor's suggestion.

The Governor said he would be glad to hear a statement of the condition of the prisons from the officers in charge.

Inspector HAMMOND said he was in charge of the Auburn Prison, and he was free to admit that the discipline was not what it should be, or what it had been in former years. The law abolishing punishment had proved disastrous. The prisoners had the upper hand of the officers in many cases, and acts of insubordination were frequent. The keepers were afraid of their lives. While the prisoner was to be governed by force, the law of force was repealed, and there appeared to be no remedy. Solitary confinement in dark cells was now the only resort, and that he believed to be the worst kind of punishment for the convict. He could tell from the bad air in the cell how long a man had been locked up. But the convict did not care for it, and in many cases they preferred to remain in confinement. There must be some mode of punishment or you could not have order. It was the repeal of the law abolishing the mode of punishment that had been the main cause of the recent revolts. The convicts declared that the law was on their side, and that outside sympathy was also with them, and hence they would do as they pleased. When last at Auburn he saw twelve men in solitary confinement, and only one of the twelve asked to be released. He was convinced that some mode of punishment was necessary to prevent results still more disastrous than had yet occurred. There must be rigor somewhere.

Mr. MCNEIL said he was in charge of the Clinton Prison. The discipline there was tolerably good. The lock-up mode of punishment was the only obstacle in the way. He was in favor of some sharp, quick, punishment that would not injure the convict, but that would force him to perform his duty. Such means must be had, or there could be no discipline. Convicts were now defiant. They assaulted keepers, and dared them to apply punishment. The prison officers were helpless, and in danger of their lives every hour. Some means must be devised and allowed to compel the convicts to obey the rules.

Inspector SCHEU was in charge of the Sing Sing Prison. He could add but little to what had already been said, but concurred fully in the opinions advanced by his colleagues. There had been revolts at Sing Sing, but he doubted whether they would have occurred if means of punishment had been left to the prison officers. The convicts had said that the meat was bad. But he had examined the whole matter and found the complaint unfounded. The whole trouble arose from the abolition of the law giving power to punish. Order was now restored at Sing Sing, but it had been brought about by almost superhuman exertions.

Mr. NELSON, Agent and Warden at Sing Sing, concurred in what had been said by other gentlemen. There would have been no revolt if the means of punishment had been continued. Within a day after the law was passed abolishing punishment, a degree of uneasiness was manifest among the convicts. The organization of the revolt commenced at that time, and continued up to the outbreak. If the shower bath had been continued, the whole affair could have been arrested. But as nothing but the dark cell could be used, the hardened convict cared nothing for it. Another trouble was that there was an insufficient guard at Sing Sing. For instance, there were 250 convicts at the quarry, under three or four guards. It was a wonder that more did not escape. In many cases the convict would relent before placed in the shower bath. Something had been said about hanging convicts on hooks. He had seen a case where a man had been on the hooks for six hours and would then sing and dance. Solitary confinement was a bad means of punishment, and was not effective. About thirty of the leaders of the late revolt were now in confinement. In answer to a question of Governor HOFFMAN, Mr. NELSON said that the leaders of the late revolt were limited to about thirty.

Inspector MCNEIL and Inspector HAMMOND said that there had been no revolts or outbreaks at Clinton or Auburn. They agreed that there was a worse class of convicts at Sing Sing than at either of the other prisons. They knew nothing of the law abolishing punishment until it was passed.

Judge EDMONDS said the law originated with the complaints made in the newspapers about the shower baths, and the public sympathy was aroused. He was surprised to find that the law took effect immediately after its passage, thus leaving the prison officers helpless. Certainly some time should have been given to devise some other means.

Governor HOFFMAN said he had some doubts about signing the bill, but he was satisfied that public sentiment demanded it, and the sooner the trial was made to govern bad men without punishment the better. The extreme object of the law would cure itself, as the result had now shown.

Judge EDMONDS thought the Governor had acted wisely. It now gave an opportunity for comparing views on the subject, and for the adoption of proper means for prison government. He agreed with the Governor that the evil of the law would correct itself, and then good would be accomplished.

Inspector HAMMOND said the prisoners at Sing Sing were more exposed than at other prisons, as there was no protection wall, as at Auburn and Clinton. It was a wonder that there were not more escapes there on that account.

Mr. HUBBELL spoke at some length with reference to prison discipline in England and Ireland, and with reference to the reformatory processes employed.

Professor DWIGHT followed in favor of reformatory processes as far as possible. As a reward for good behavior, he would allow convicts to converse together.

Mr. GOULD said it was important that the prisoners should have confidence in the officers.

Mr. HUBBELL spoke at length with reference to the location and history of the Sing Sing Prison. It was badly located, badly constructed and it was overcrowded. He doubted whether good discipline could ever be maintained there. It was too near the river, and the railroad now ran within a few rods of the main building; the walls were damp and the cells too small; there was no partition wall. Great changes must be made in the construction and location of the institution before good discipline could be maintained there.

Dr. COLLINS, of Sing Sing Prison, concurred in the views that had been expressed. He objected to solitary confinement as a means of punishment, on account of its physical effect upon the convicts. He made it a point to inspect the meat given the convicts before and after it was cooked, and all complaints on the subject were unfounded. This he knew from actual observation.

Dr. WOLF, of Clinton, condemned the use of the cell as a means of punishment, and that was all the means left by the law. He thought there should be some uniform mode of punishment adopted for all the prisons. Some mode of punishment must be used; it was impossible to get along without it.

Judge EDMONDS called attention to the laws of 1847, which authorize the Inspectors to construct cells. He called upon Comptroller ALLEN for information on the subject.

Comptroller ALLEN said there were no funds in the Treasury for that purpose. In fact, the prisons were now running on borrowed money. The agents and wardens of the prisons did not have the means necessary to make needed improvements, and to properly carry on the institutions under their charge. The Legislature had not provided sufficient means for these purposes, and the consequence was that the prisons were run without law. In consequence of this, the prison officers and the Comptroller were embarrassed. He thought some reforms were needed in the management of our prisons. But he did not see how they could be readily reached. We must take things as they are, and do the best we can.

Mr. HAINES, of Massachusetts, spoke at some length on the general principle of prison discipline and management. He said, in the first place, our prisons should be so constructed that when a man entered within the walls, he would feel that there was no possible means of escape. That was the greatest means to enforce discipline that could be adopted.

Dr. GRISCOM read the following paper:

A PRISON MANAGEMENT PROPOSITION, BY JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.

Of the numerous interesting subjects which elicit the attention of nearly all intelligent, virtuous and patriotic people, there cannot be named one more important and essential to the improvement of any class than the reformation of the inmates of prisons, for the prevention of a repetition of their criminality when released from confinement. Their thorough instruction in relation to their sources of happiness, the improvement of their mental and physical condition, and of their social relationship to their fellow creatures, must certainly be regarded as the only reliable basis of their virtues and their happiness in both their present and future lives. The management of prisons is, therefore, one of the most interesting and valuable operations, both governmental and individual.

The physical punishment of prisoners for disobedience of the rules and regulations of the penal institutions to which they have been committed, being the subject under our present consideration, I have a method thereof to propose which I regard as most likely to prevent disobedience therewith, and also to avoid the very ill-feeling which the methods heretofore employed have undoubtedly produced without improvement in their moral spirits, and with marked injury to their physical condition and occasional loss of life. The use of the cat and the water shower have been very appropriately prevented by the Legislature, and the recently invented method of hanging by the arms should also be abolished, all those plans being both physically and mentally distressing, and intellectually depressive, and consequently having no improving influence whatever.

One of the most fortunate and felicitous means of preventing bad conduct in prison, encouraging the inmates to conduct themselves correctly, and proving to them the advantage of good behavior, is the law which rewards them for it by an abbreviation of their sentences.

The mode of punishment which I now entertain as appropriate is the reverse of that law, viz., that bad conduct and disobedience of the prison rules shall increase the length of sentence in the same proportion as good conduct and obedience now reduces it.

Should such a law be enforced, and the Judge who pronounces a sentence to a convict inform him also of the fact that his good behavior in prison should diminish the time, and that bad conduct would increase it in the same proportion, it would, undoubtedly, have a very marked influence upon the convict, and determine him immediately respecting his deportment. The privilege of abbreviation of the time of confinement has a well-marked influence upon a great many, and upon those who do not well appreciate it, the reverse idea would, doubtless, increase its influence, also its happy effect upon the moral disposition and good conduct of a large proportion of the inmates.

Another suggestion I have to make is that in case of any prisoner being disposed to improper conduct, and the violation of the prison rules, he should not be subjected to any physical punishment, *i. e.*, whipping, showering or hanging, but that he should be confined alone in a close cell, to be thus wholly excluded from all the others, and be kept there until the Warden or Superintendent is convinced that he has undergone a change of spirit, and that his release would insure good deportment, and the avoidance of any further prolongation of his sentence.

Every such close cell should, however, be well ventilated, kept free from any foul air, and perfectly clean, that the physical and mental health of the occupants may be preserved.

Judge EDMONDS suggested the appointment of a committee to make a thorough examination of the Prisons, and have a report ready on the first meeting of the Legislature. This would save time, and give the Legislature information upon which action could be taken at once. He suggested that the present special committee resign, and that Governor HOFFMAN be requested to appoint a committee of three, which committee should be adopted by the Association. Such a committee would have power to administer oaths and take testimony.

Professor DWIGHT thought there was a common ground upon which the Prison Association and the Inspectors of State Prisons could stand. They could go to the Legislature and say that certain things are required of prison officers which cannot be carried out. We will ask the Legislature to give us proper prison buildings—such structures as will secure the prisoner. And we will further ask for the adoption of such plans in relation to prison reform as will secure the desired effect.

The conference closed, to be renewed at Sing Sing some time in October. The day is to be fixed by General HAMMOND, President of the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Convention.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Convention, held recently at Saratoga, met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at the rooms of the National Temperance Society, No. 172 William-street, in this City.

The members present were: Hon. JOHN O'DONNELL, of Lowville; W. J. GROO, of Middletown; A. N. LOCKE, of Glen's Falls; and J. N. STEARNS, B. R. HALE and H. S. MCCOLLUM, of New-York.

The Committee organized by the appointment of J. N. STEARNS as Chairman, and H. S. MCCOLLUM as Secretary.

J. F. HAYES, of Rochester, was appointed a member of the State Committee in place of FREDERICK STARR, resigned.

It was resolved that each member of the State Committee be authorized and directed to secure the organization of county, assembly, town and ward committees within his district where such committees have not already been formed, and that the names of such committees be sent immediately to the Secretary of this Committee in New-York City.

Messrs. STEARNS, HALE and O'DONNELL were appointed a Committee to issue a circular of instructions in relation to the organization of the State.

In the afternoon, the Committee waited upon the Republican Union State Committee, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to urge its support of temperance measures throughout the State.

THE WEIGHMASTER'S FRAUDS.

The Case of Colonel Spear—Testimony for the Defense—The Examination Nearly Completed.

The examination into the frauds alleged to have been committed by PERCY B. SPEAR, in the preparation of the pay-rolls, while acting as United States Weigher, was resumed yesterday morning.

Henry W. Spinam testified: I was foreman for Spear from the first week in June to July 20; I was generally present when the men were paid; memoranda were made out by Spear on the 1st and 8th of July; the men were paid from the memoranda; I paid them the money myself after it was counted out; after July 15 the Paymaster disbursed the money himself; I paid from two of Spear's memoranda in June; the pay-rolls for the weeks ending July 1, 8 and 15 I think were all correct; the men did all the work they were credited with.

James B. Swayne testified: On my first examination I testified that after I succeeded Colonel Spear, men applied to me to have their names put on the pay-rolls who had done no work; these persons were the Shipmans and Mr. McKenzie; they did not work while I was there at all; one of them afterward claimed pay for a day and a half.

H. W. Shipman (recalled) testified: I asked to put my name on the pay-roll, and said if there was anything to be done I would do it; Swayne said, "Give me your address and I will send for you;" I told Swayne I would be around every morning for work; I reported and was ready for work, but did not draw any pay at all.

James H. Laird testified: I am Superintendent of the Continental Hotel at Long Branch; I have known Colonel Spear intimately for fifteen years; I met Colonel Carle once at Spear's office in the early part of June; Carle threatened Spear, saying that he would turn him out of office; he was very noisy and Colonel Spear asked him to speak gently or to go out of the office; Carle went toward the door, shaking his finger, and at the same time saying, "You shan't insult me; I'll have you out of this office either by fair means or foul."

William Donaldson testified: I know that it was the custom to include the pay of several names under one; the name of a man might be on the pay-rolls for a great deal more than he personally earned; the rest was paid under the head of labor; it has been the custom to pay it under that head for eight years.

HIRAM B. HUNT, M. H. COOPER, DANIEL W. BRADY and CHARLES HARNED, all foremen in the Weighmaster's Department, gave evidence in regard to the manner in which pay-rolls were prepared previous to the recent arrest. The case was subsequently adjourned until next Wednesday at 10 o'clock, at which time a decision is likely to be rendered.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

A Woman Supposed to have been Poisoned by a Physician—Death of the Victim, and Examination by the Coroner.

Coroner KEENAN was yesterday requested to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. ROSINA KLETT, a German woman, 35 years of age, who expired yesterday morning in a rear room on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 336 East Ninth-street, under circumstances which lead her relatives to believe that she had been poisoned.

It is alleged that about ten days ago she was delivered of a child, since which time she has been exceedingly restless and nervous. On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. KLETT called on Dr. PLUMER, No. 318 Avenue A, and explaining his wife's condition, requested the doctor to furnish him with some soothing medicine for the sick woman. Dr. PLUMER thereupon made up four powders, which he gave to KLETT, with instructions that one should be taken every two hours until the patient felt relieved. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the husband administered one powder to his wife, and two hours later gave her another. These powders, however, did not produce a healthy and refreshing sleep, but reduced the patient to insensibility, in which condition she remained until daylight on Wednesday morning, when she was seized with violent spasms and convulsions. The husband, becoming alarmed, dispatched a messenger for Dr. PLUMER, who, after examining the patient, said she was sleeping, and would soon be better. He then asked for the two powders which he had given to KLETT, but which had not been administered to the patient, and when they were given him, he put them in his pocket and at once left the house. Mrs. KLETT, in the meantime, grew rapidly worse, and expired at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after her death, Dr. PLUMER called again at the house, and learning the result, remained but a few moments. The case was reported by the Police as a sudden death, and Coroner KEENAN proceeded to the house to hold an inquest, but on learning the facts, adjourned the matter until to-day, when the attendance of Dr. PLUMER will be secured. In the meantime an autopsy of the remains will be made by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH, THOMAS C. FINNELL and other learned surgeons, with a view of ascertaining definitely the cause of death.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Important Resolutions Adopted—Transfers of Captains.

The Police Commissioners were remarkably busy yesterday, holding protracted meetings in the morning and afternoon. At the morning session a number of judgments were entered, and Captain JEDEDIAH W. HARTT, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was transferred to the Nineteenth Precinct, vice Captain HENRY HUTCHINGS transferred to the Twenty-third Precinct. Twelve patrolmen, six doormen and two roundsmen were also transferred.

At the afternoon session, the following resolutions were adopted:

RULE NO. —Every patrolman detailed to special duty in the City of New-York under and pursuant to section 16 of chapter 403 of the laws of 1864, and every regular and special patrolman detailed to special duty in the City of New-York, in any bank, insurance office, banker's or broker's office, hotel, theatre, or office of any officer of the General Government, shall report daily in person at the Detective Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, to the Sergeant or Captain in command, at such time as may be prescribed by such officer, subject to the regulation of the Board, and not to interfere with the proper performance of duty. All such patrolmen specially detailed as aforesaid in Brooklyn will report in like manner at the office of the Inspector in Brooklyn.

Resolved, that rule 49 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Captains, sergeants and roundsmen, excepting such of them as are or may be assigned to detective duty, shall wear the prescribed uniform whether on or off duty. Members of the force will be relieved from wearing the prescribed uniform only when at home, when attending public worship, and in going to and returning from the same, or while absent from their Precincts by permission of the Board. Captains will be relieved from this rule by the Board in special cases. The caps, gloves, shields, badges, emblems, devices, belts and buttons shall correspond with the sample deposited in the cloth-room at the Central Department. The coat will be buttoned at all times when members of the force are on duty.

Inquiry for a Long-Lost Wife.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday received a letter dated "Jellapaur, Darjeeling, Bengal, East India," written by WILLIAM FAIR, a gunner of the Royal British Artillery, asking for information concerning his wife MARGARET, from whom he parted in this City in the year

1869, but whose exact address he says has been unknown to him for many years. It appears that he was in the City only six months, and then went to "Kunaticut," where he worked on a railroad for a short time, after which he went to Scotland, where he enlisted in the British Army, in which he has ever since served. This old soldier speaks with simple pathos of the ups and downs of his life and the feeling of loneliness which comes upon him with age, and incites him to search out the wife from whom he has been separated for seventeen years. There is little probability that such inquiries as the Police can make will result in the discovery of the long-lost wife.

THE FENIANS.

Twenty-five Delegates to the Congress in Solemn Convocation—The Struggle for the Funds Recommenced in the Courts.

The brethren of the Order of true Fenians assembled in this City yesterday to hold their eighth annual Congress. The organization was to have been represented by delegates, but the delegates appointed proxies, and a majority of the proxies were absent. The place of meeting was Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth-street, and the proceedings were conducted in secret. At the outer door stood a valiant Knight of the Legion of St. Patrick who, most of the day, was endeavoring to keep a soldierly position with his musket at support arms. The inner door of the hall was guarded by another warrior of the Legion, whose orders were to admit no one who did not belong to the Circle. The reporters of the City Press applied for admission but were denied. At the close of the day, however, an outline of the proceedings was made public.

Mr. John Savage, Chief Executive, being absent, Mr. Joseph Paul, former Chief, called the Congress to order and addressed the delegates briefly, requesting them to be as expeditious as possible in the deliberations and proceedings. Mr. Anthony A. Griffin, Centre of Manhattan, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Richard J. Morrison, of New-York, Secretary. All the delegates present, numbering about twenty-five, were declared duly entitled to seats. Various committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 7 P. M.

The Congress meets to-day again, and Mr. Savage is expected to deliver his annual message before it. Such parts of it as can be published consistently with the public safety will appear in to-morrow's papers.

The Press Committee furnish the following description of the interior of Masonic Hall, as arranged for the Congress: "It is tastefully decorated with the national tricolor flag of Ireland, (green, white and yellow,) and the Stars and Stripes of the Union. In the centre is a beautiful delineation of the Maid of Erin weeping over her ruined harp, the strings of which seem nearly all severed."

Fenian Funds in the Courts.

An injunction has just been granted by the Superior Court, whereby John O'Mahoney, Thomas J. Barr and Hugh Smith are enjoined from parting with certain funds which have been collected for the benefit of the Fenians. The plaintiff in the action is James W. Fitzgerald. The complaint sets forth that there is a large fund, called the "Fenian Fund," and that several hundred thousand dollars of the same were contributed by Irishmen resident in the United States and their descendants; that the funds in question were collected from laborers and servant girls to a large extent, and that Mr. O'Mahoney was appointed a trustee of these funds; that although a long time has elapsed since he entered upon the duties of his office, he has failed to apply the funds to the uses intended by the contributors, or to account for the same. The plaintiff claims that he has contributed the sum of $5,000, and that a portion of this was deposited with the bankers, Messrs. Belmont & Co. The complaint concludes with a prayer for an injunction restraining O'Mahoney and Barr from paying any of the funds except by order of the Court. The injunction order was granted and an investigation will take place at an early day.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Meeting of the Citizens' Association—Election of Permanent Officers—Proposed Nominating Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association was held at the City Salesroom, in Court-street, last evening, Ex-Judge Morse presiding.

The Committee on Officers reported the following names: Jas. Sharkey, President; Morris Reynolds, Vice-President; Robert Cleave, Secretary; Stephen Crowell, Treasurer.

Mr. Sharkey declined the nomination for President and named Judge Morse, who also declined. The report of the Committee was adopted except as to the Presidency, which was laid over until another meeting, Judge Morse having been requested to continue Chairman until a permanent President is elected.

Mr. Henry Harteau then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is the purpose and the determination of this Association to nominate such candidates from the different political organizations in this county and City, as will in their opinion best subserve all citizens interested, in an economical and just administration of our public affairs; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association deem it proper to give due notice to the different political committees in said county and City, that they will cause a nominating convention to meet on the second Tuesday in October next, for the purpose of making such selections of candidates for office to be supported at the ensuing election, who have been presented by the different political organizations in said county and City.

Resolved, That all the said different political organizations be requested, and are respectfully invited to cause their Senatorial, Assembly, County, City and Ward nominations to be made prior to the day heretofore named for the assembling of a nominating convention, to be called by the order of the Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Chairman of each of the said political bodies.

After much discussion a vote was taken and the resolutions were tabled.

The following Executive Committee was appointed: James Sharkey, R. D. White, D. D. Whitney, C. J. Shepard, S. F. Whiting, Royal S. Crane, Frances Markey, Henry Harteau, George H. Fisher, J. J. Garrison, Jesse M. Folk, A. Willey, R. Cleave, S. W. Juncke, John H. Brennan.

The following Finance Committee was appointed: Stephen Crowell, John E. Cammeyer, Foster Pettitt, D. F. Fernald, George J. Burnett.

The meeting adjourned until Monday next at 8 o'clock.

Humboldt Monument Fund.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to hand you herewith a list of further contributions to the monument to be erected in Central Park on Sept. 14, in celebration of Alexander von Humboldt's centennial birthday. Further subscriptions are solicited.

Previously rep'ted	$2,857 50	General D. Butterfield	$25 00
Alex. T. Stewart	100 00	Consul-General Leon. Schmidt	[illegible]
Wm. Kutruff	25 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	50 00	Wm. Radde	20 00
John Sonntag	25 00	Judge Chas. P. Daly	25 00
B. Westermann & Co.	25 00	Button & Sons	25 00
Wm. Pohlmann	25 00	E. Steiger	25 00
F. W. Christern	25 00	Sixt. Ludw. Kapf	25 00
New-York Turnverein	100 00	Total	$3,[illegible]

FREDERICK KUHNE,
Treasurer of the Committee.

Railroad Accident at Yonkers.

The jury impaneled by Coroner Smith, of Hastings, to investigate the killing of Jane Roberts, a girl about 10 years old, who was run over by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday rendered a verdict censuring the Railroad Company for not having flagmen stationed at the road crossings in Yonkers, also for running the trains at such a high rate of speed through that village. It was stated before the jury that there were about two thousand persons leaving and going on board at [illegible] at the time the accident occurred.

Daring Burglary at East New-York.

On Sunday night, the residence of Captain Maloney, at East New-York, was entered by thieves, who carried away about $600 worth of goods, consisting chiefly of silver ware and linen. Mrs. Maloney had that evening given a party, at which some forty persons were present, who had vacated the house for an hour, while calling on Father Carroll. They left the tables set, and everything in complete order, but on returning found things in a very different condition. Every attempt has since been made to apprehend the thief and recover the property, but without success.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday only Commissioners Myers, Wilson and Galway were present, General Shaler being at Gettysburg and Mr. McLean detained at home by sickness. The only business done was to refer communications to appropriate committees; among them one to furnish a new kind of rope and wire ladders for fire escapes, and another calling attention to a subterranean method of telegraphic communication which the writer offers to furnish for $100,000.

Probable Murder in Glen Cove.

The murderous assault committed on William Carpenter, of Glen Cove, Queens County, is very likely to terminate fatally to Carpenter. It will be remembered that Carpenter was stabbed three times with a dagger—twice in the back and once in the left breast. He was yesterday afternoon reported to be in a dying condition. Robinson has been arrested and now lies confined in the Queens County Jail.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Thomas Patterson, aged 40, whose death resulted from injuries received nearly six weeks ago by being struck by the hoisting apparatus at the warehouse of H. B. Claflin & Co., in Church-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The remains of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, were found, yesterday morning, floating in the East River off Pier No. 41. He had dark hair, and was dressed in linen coat, woolen vest and pantaloons, muslin shirt and boots. The remains were removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, Chas. Malitsky, a native of Poland, 52 years of age, the proprietor of the lager-beer saloon No. 215 William-street, who had been employed as head waiter at the Elm Park Garden, died at his residence from the effects of a large quantity of arsenic taken with suicidal intent. The deceased, it appeared, had been unfortunate in business, and on Tuesday morning last procured a quantity of arsenic and swallowed it, death ensuing yesterday. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos. 12—Punkel et al. vs. Levy. 15—Chase vs. Albany and Susquehanna Rail Road Co. et al. Nos. 147—Smith et al. vs. [illegible] et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

By Judge McCunn.

Fanny Ring vs. David L. Ring; motion granted and decree of separation ordered on report of referee.

Henry Rolf vs. Philipina Rolf; motion for reference granted.

By Judge Jones.

Rush C. Hawkins vs. Nathaniel B. Palmer; motion granted.

John Clancy vs. Charles L. Straw; motion denied without costs.

William R. Robertson et al. vs. John L. S. K. Brown; judgment for plaintiff with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Alexander Dowsie vs. Francis E. Webster; injunction dissolved by default.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

Before Judge Brady.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

James B. Hodgskin et al. vs. The South Pacific Railroad Company and others.—In this case, the facts and argument in which have been already reported in the Times, Judge Brady has granted the following order: "Upon the pleadings and proceedings in this action, heretofore had, and upon reading and filing the order to show cause made by Judge Brady, dated Aug. 19, 1869, and the affidavit of Francis B. Hayes, by which order the plaintiffs were required to show cause why the several injunction orders heretofore issued in this action should not be vacated, and the injunctions therein contained dissolved, and also upon the counter affidavits of James B. Hodgskin, plaintiff, and after hearing Mr. Choate in support of said application and Mr. Wehle in opposition; ordered, That all the injunction orders heretofore made in this action be and the same are hereby vacated, and that the several injunctions in said orders, and each of them contained, be and the same hereby are dissolved with $10 costs to the defendants."

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

DISHONEST MESSENGER.

Yesterday afternoon Oscar Tway, a messenger boy employed by the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, No. 361 Broadway, was sent with a check for $150, payable to bearer, to draw the money at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, No. 257 Broadway, and also to make a deposit in the same bank, and in a private banking house of some drafts for collection. His protracted absence led to inquiries, and it being found that he had been in the bank and drawn the money, application was made to the Central Police Office. Detectives Tilley and Tully succeeded in arresting the boy at a late hour in the evening, but he was not found in possession of the money, although he confessed that he had spent $30 of the amount in Brooklyn for clothing. He was arraigned yesterday and committed for trial.

STEALING HARNESS.

Henry Cantfer, a German cartman, was arrested yesterday by Officer McGilney, of the Third Precinct, charged with having stolen a set of harness valued at $60 from the stable of Michael Kennedy, No. 270 Greenwich-street. The accused confessed his guilt and was held for trial.

THE OUT-OF-TOWN BURGLARY.

Chas. Start, Christian Start and Charles Hunt, who had been arrested by Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, at No. 424 East Fifteenth-street, and in whose possession was found a quantity of boots and shoes stolen from the store of Millard & Whitman, of North Adams, Mass., were arraigned yesterday, and on complaint of H. J. Willard, held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

The family of Joseph Colwell, No. 413 West Twentieth-street, being out of the City, and the house therefore unprotected, it naturally was marked by the burglars for their operations. Early Tuesday evening the neighbors noticed three suspicious men loitering about the premises, and one of them at last going up and trying the front door, information was at once sent to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station. Officers Buck and Travis were sent to examine into the matter, and upon their arrival found that the burglars had already effected an entrance by forcing open the front basement door. One of the burglars was found and arrested in the rear yard of the house next door, and upon his person was found a spoon, fork and knife which had been stolen from the house. Another of the gang was seen by the officers at the moment of their arrival, looking out of a third-story window, and upon going up after him he took to the roof, and was not captured until after a chase over several roofs and descent to the street through house No. 415. Upon being arraigned the prisoners styled themselves William Green and John Thomas. The first stoutly pleaded not guilty, while the latter was content with saying that he had never been engaged in such an affair before; the one plea was as effective as the other as both prisoners were committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.

A complaint was made by Wm. D. Woods, No. 1 Great Jones-street, that a roll of cloth valued at $60 was stolen from his store, and he charges the crime upon one Chas. Stephens, in consequence of the statements made to him by Henry Cousens, a colored man. This witness states that he was informed by Stephens that the store of Woods was open; that he entered it with him, and that Stephens left, carrying a large roll. The accused denied that he had taken anything from the store, but being required to answer, gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

THE BEDELL OPERATIONS.

An examination was had yesterday in the case of Ross Bedell, alias G. H. Lawrence, upon the charge of defrauding the Harlem Bank by means of a worthless check for $[illegible]. No new facts of interest were elicited.

Essex Market—Miller, Alderman.

Michael Hogan was held on the charge of threatening to stab Officer Purcell, of the Seventh Ward Police.

Thomas Brady, for abusing Mary Ahern by beating her, committed.

Bridget Lierney was accused of stealing a shawl worth $16. Committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]	100 Adams Ex.	57½
10,000 do.	122¾	100 do.	57¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	122⅝	100 do. bet. call	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	120⅜	200 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111	100 U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	111¼	200 do. bet. call	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114½	300 N. Y. Cen.	195½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	58½	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	59	50 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	59	100 Hud. R. bet. call	179¾
27,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	53½	1700 Reading R.	95½
[illegible] do. s30	[illegible]	100 do. b10	[illegible]
1,000 do. 3d call	54	100 L. Shore & M. S. b3	103⅛
3,000 Va. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 N. C. 6s, new	50	[illegible] do.	107
10,000 do. s30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 Mo. 6s	87	100 Ill. Cen., bet. call	139½
[illegible] La. 6s, Lev. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s B. L. C.	100	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	104
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000 do. bet. call	[illegible]	1000 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 2d M. 7s	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
2,000 H. R. 3d M. S. F. Bds	103⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	[illegible]	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	114¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	10 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 C. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]	200 Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]
3,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
17 Amer. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
15 Continental Bank	[illegible]	200 Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
25 Fourth N. Bank	[illegible]	200 Del. L. & W.	[illegible]
50 Tenth Nat. Bank	105	100 H. & St. J. R. b. c.	[illegible]
1 West. U. T.	[illegible]	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do. bet. call	[illegible]
100 Pacific M. S. S. C. b10	[illegible]	100 P. Ft. W. & Chi.	[illegible]
500 do.	[illegible]	Gd. bet. call	[illegible]
100 Quick. Min. Co. bc.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
200 Wells-Far. Ex.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	122¾	$300 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]
5,000 do.	122⅝	10,000 do.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64	121½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	121½	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 new	[illegible]	150,000 do.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	[illegible]	75,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110
		5,000 do.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	54	200 Clev. & P. R. b. c.	104
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Chi. & R. I.	114⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 T. W. & W.	[illegible]
100 Pac. Mail	[illegible]	17 Pitts. F. W. & C. Gd.	[illegible]
50 do.	[illegible]	10 Morris & Es. R.	[illegible]
20 do.	[illegible]	100 N. J. Central	[illegible]
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	[illegible]	100 Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	200 Chic. & Alt. Pf.	[illegible]
100 Adams Ex.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	[illegible]
300 Wells-Far. Ex.	[illegible]		
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	199⅞	100 do. b30	[illegible]
200 Hudson R.	[illegible]	300 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
200 Reading	[illegible]	100 Dub. & S. C.	113
100 Lake S. & M. Sou.	[illegible]		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Va. st. 6s, ex C.	[illegible]	100 West. U. T.	[illegible]
6,000 Ala. 8s. b10	[illegible]	100 L. S. & M. S. b3	[illegible]
50 Cumberland	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
50 Mariposa	7	100 do.	[illegible]
50 Reading	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
50 do. s3	[illegible]	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b3	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased for the Sinking Fund two millions of dollars in United States 5-20 Bonds on terms rather below than above the open market as it stood yesterday, the difference in Interest in Gold being taken into account. This difference is allowed to the seller in Gold as from 1st of May or 1st of July, the date of the last installment of Interest, and settled as a separate transaction. A further purchase of $1,000,000 will be made at noon to-morrow, to complete the total of $10,000,000 for the month of August. The fact that only $3,905,000 was offered to-day, and a good portion of this above the market, caused the market to advance, after the awards were announced, to 121 ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of 1867, and on other descriptions in proportion. The probability, therefore, is, that the Government will have to pay from ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. higher for the $1,000,000 wanted to-morrow than the average purchases to-day.

As an evidence of the ease in Money among the Brokers, it may be stated that less than $100,000 of the 5-20s accepted to-day was carried into the Treasury Office to-day for immediate payment, although the Assistant Treasurer was ready to cash the whole sum if wanted to-day in place of to-morrow. This condition of the Money market, so far as loans on call to the Brokers are concerned, caused an improvement in the Railway speculation, which it will be noted from the closing quotations this afternoon was generally higher than on Tuesday night, and on the Vanderbilt New-York Roads the sales of the day were from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. better on Central. The Western list also shows an improvement of 1 @ 2 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail 1 @ 1¼ ₱ cent., and the Southern State Bonds ½ @ 1 ₱ cent. advance on Tennessees and Missouris.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20s TO SINKING FUND.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Humbert Bros.	$176,750	119.70 @ 121
Vermilye & Co.	500,000	119.40 @ 119.60
Reid, Leo & Co.	327,000	120.12 @ 121.21
Friedman & Co.	106,500	119.20 @ 119.75
D. A. Boody	100,000	121
W. H. Farrell	100,000	121¼
W. H. Ballyntine	50,000	119.65
John Pondir	100,000	119.90 @ 120.10
E. Sweet & Co.	200,000	119.43 @ 119.63
Bridge, Schiff & Co.	80,000	119.50
Marx & Co.	43,500	119.30
Cone & Stanton	41,000	119.90 @ 120.15
Frank & Gans	265,200	119.47 @ 119.55
E. Brandon & Co.	300,000	119.61 @ 119.75
White, Morris & Co.	50,000	119.90 @ 120.05
Fanshawe & Co.	600,000	119.40 @ 119.45
Jay Cooke & Co.	1,000,000	119.45 @ 119.77
Total offered	$3,905,000	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Humbert Bros.	$68,750	119.50 @ 119.60
Vermilye & Co.	500,000	119.40 @ 119.55
Friedman & Co.	56,500	119.35 @ 119.60
E. Sweet & Co.	200,000	119.42 @ 119.55
Bridge, Schiff & Co.	80,000	119.50
Marx & Co.	43,500	119.30
Cone & Stanton	20,000	119.50 @ 119.55
Frank & Gans	265,000	119.45 @ 119.55
E. Brandon & Co.	20,300	119.61 @ 119.65
Fanshawe & Co.	600,000	119.40 @ 119.45
W. H. Ballyntine	47,950	119.65 @ 119.60
Total accepted	$2,000,000	

The Bonds accepted were divided as follows:

1862	$379,250	1867	$468,[illegible]
1864	255,000	1868	800
1865	1,003,200		
Total			$2,000,000

The Treasury Office received the large sum of $845,000 for Customs Duties in Gold, to-day, and also $700,000 in Gold Notes from the Baltimore Office. The Currency balance varied but $300,000 from yesterday. To-morrow it will probably be reduced about $2,000,000, as all the 5-20 Bonds purchased to-day are required to be then delivered.

The speculation upward in Gold was carried from 133 to 133¾ ₱ cent. to-day, reacting in the Afternoon to 133½ @ 133⅜ @ 133¾ ₱ cent. The Bull Combination in the Gold Room, is said to be a strong one, but thus far there is no apprehension that the movement can be carried very high in the face of abundant Foreign Exchanges below the Specie shipping point. The calculation of the buyers is reported to be in the direction of locking up a large amount of Gold from employment on the Street, favored by the liberal Customs demand and the recent deposits of Gold Coin in the Treasury Office here for San Francisco account. These transfers are permitted to the total of $5,000,000, of which only $2,000,000 thus far have been used. The parties speculating for the rise also presume that no Treasury Gold will be sold for Currency, to be locked up, and that in the September and other Fall purchases of United States 5-20s the Secretary will first exhaust his Currency balances before exchanging any part of his Gold directly for 5-20s. In all this they are probably correct; but the question of a market for the Gold now being bought up "for a turn," remains to be solved. The Importers who have Customs to pay or remittances to make abroad, are not likely to be "cornered," if they do not choose to buy at the advanced rates; so that the only "squeeze" that seems practicable, by locking up or refusing to lend the Cash Gold, must fall upon the *Bear* speculators in the Gold Room. The public are not particularly interested in the settlement of this class of accounts or "differences" between the opposing parties, except so far as the current price of Gold indirectly contributes to the export movement of Domestic Produce.

There is a fair business doing in the Foreign Exchanges, the purchases of the Import trade being the result of the cheap purchases of Gold on Saturday and Monday last between 130 @ 131¼ ₱ cent. The rate on London, 60 days, standard Bankers, is 109¼ ₱ cent. The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York for the week past amount to $5,500,000 Currency values, equal to about £800,000 Sterling Exchange.

At the close of the day's business the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Stock market, with the exception of the Public Funds, left off dull. The Gold market resumed a firm tone. Fort Wayne is quoted 86½ after the 71 ₱ cent. Scrip Division.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¾	122⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅜	121
American Gold Coin	133	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	53⅜	54
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86½	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	49½
New-York Central	197⅛	201⅛
Reading Railway	96⅛	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	114⅝
Northwest Common	84⅛	84⅝
Northwest Preferred	93⅜	95⅜
Pacific Mail Company	79¼	80¼
St. Paul Preferred	86½	87¼
St. Paul Common	75½	75½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜	32
Hudson River	179¾	182⅛
Harlem	160	161
Lake Shore	106	106⅛
Wabash	83⅝	83⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	122	5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	120⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	122⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	121
5-20 reg., 1862	121½	5-20 coup., 1868	121
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅞	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅜	10-40 coup.	114⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅝	6s Currency	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Can. bonds, 1870	99	S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	66½
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877	99	Missouri 6s	87
Ill. Con. 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	[illegible]
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	[illegible]	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84½
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	California 7s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bds	54	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	103
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. Cou. Bty Loan	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. 7s, Can. Ln. '70	[illegible]
N. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln. '72	97
N. Carolina 6s, new bs	50	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln. '73	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Hanover	100
Merchants'	[illegible]	Irving	110
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	130
America	142	Nassau	106
City	201	Shoe and Leather	145
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	130
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	100½
Fulton	150	Importers' & Traders'	140
Merchants' Exchan'e	117	Park	167
Seventh Ward	114	Central National	112
State of New-York	110½	Fourth National	105½
Commerce	123½	Ninth National	112
Ocean	90½	Eleventh Ward	100
American Exchange	115½	Oriental	150
Chatham	167	Gold Exchange	128
Bank of the Republic	121	Bank's & Brok's As'n	106
Bank of N. America	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	91½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Estate	87	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	75½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n.	87	Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	85
Erie 7s, 2d M., 1879	96	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d M., 1883	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	90
Erie 7s, 4th M., 1880	83	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	78½
Erie 7s, 5th M., 1888	78	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
H. R. 7s, 3d M., S. F., '85	102½	Chic., R. I. & P.	94
Harlem, 1st M.	101	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99½
M. C., n. 1st M., 8s, '82	128	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	90	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 1st	105½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	113½	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 2d	97
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 3d	94
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	91½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	78	Pen. R. R. Bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100½
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	90½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	94	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	88½
Han. & St. J. L. G's	108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st M.	82
Del. L. & W'n 1st M.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del. L. & W'n 2d M.	92½	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	83
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	89	Central Pacific Bds.	95

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25.

General balance yesterday	$90,058,230
Gold receipts	1,615,245
Gold payments	61,087
Gold balance	81,373,061
Currency receipts	163,566
Currency payments	436,655
Currency balance	9,858,505
General balance	91,426,472
Customs—Included in gold receipts	845,000

We learn that about $600,000 of the new City of New-Orleans 7 ₱ cent. Loan has been subscribed for at the Banking House of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the probability is that more than the whole sum of $1,500,000 will be applied for by the 1st of September at the present programme price of 75 ₱ cent.

Of the Albany Lumber trade, the *Argus* says:

"There has been a good fair trade throughout the district since our last report. Shipments have been brisk. Prices firm and unchanged. In stocks there has been a slight increase, and it is well assorted.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 21, were 37,112,000 feet, against 38,334,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 16,410,000 feet, against 13,260,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1, are 576,250,000 feet, against 515,429,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1, are 300,405,000 feet, against 328,070,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Aug. 20, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	13,884,600 feet.	4,723,900 feet.
Oswego	12,736,000 feet.	8,792,100 feet.
Total	26,620,000 feet.	13,516,000 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week of August were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	16,384,600	1,210	....	....
1868	14,734,700	1,026	....	310,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 12,847,600 feet were by the Erie, and 3,537,000 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 23 were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	222,810,000	27,986	10,000	4,885,300
1868	268,082,000	22,638	80,495	18,926,900

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the Canal during the Winter of 1867-68.

We quote freights unchanged, with a good business doing. Vessels in fair supply."

Of the Money pressure in San Francisco the *Bulletin*, of the 16th inst., further remarks:

"The present financial stringency is the severest experienced in California for ten years or more. For months there has been a scarcity of money to meet the current demands of business, and, instead of improving, times have been gradually growing 'tighter' and 'tighter,' while the relief so long looked for seems yet far off. Speculation has been checked, unimproved lands have declined in price, and stocks that do not pay dividends have tumbled fearfully. If this state of things only affected the speculative classes; if it only restricted 'kite-flying' and 'paper-mining,' the stringency would not be an unmitigated evil, if an evil at all; but it is the producer as well as the speculator who is embarrassed; not merely the distribution, but the creation of wealth that is affected. The small farmer as well as the great operator, the poor mechanic as well as the rich merchant, feels the pressure in decreased opportunities and reduced earnings. Because of this stringent money market, fewer houses will be built this year in California, fewer mines opened, fewer mills erected, fewer acres broken up. California, Montgomery and Front streets will not alone feel it; but the aggregate earnings of the whole community will be smaller, the aggregate surplus less at the end of the year."

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of Aug. 17, says:

"Our exports of treasure for the past month compare as follows with the corresponding month last year:

	1868.	1869.
New-York	$3,[illegible]	$1,008,[illegible]
England	2,320	612,182
France	4,300	150,512
China	296,095	290,405
Japan	41,100	430,226
Panama	55,000	50,000
Philippine Islands	......	3,000
Central America	......	34,[illegible]
Peru	......	38,780
Totals	$3,394,420	$2,570,244

The following is a classified description of the above exports:

	1868.	1869.
Gold bars	$1,[illegible]	$1,172,119
Silver bars	1,601,928	705,845
Gold coin	108,[illegible]	382,592
Silver coin	5,000	13,000
Gold dust	9,065	2,250
Mexican dollars	237,446	213,473
Doubloons	......	6,208
Legal tenders	......	3,757
Totals	$3,394,420	$2,570,244

Embraced in the shipment to New-York during the past month was $901,615 (principally gold bars) sent by railroad. In the corresponding month in 1867, the amount of treasure exported from San Francisco was $4,970,918, against $4,300,[illegible] same month in 1866, and $2,341,[illegible] same month in 1865. The monthly shipments since Jan. 1 compare as follows with the same time last year:

	1868.	1869.
January	$4,520,670	$3,541,432
February	3,442,420	3,935,887
March	3,277,315	3,842,668
April	3,306,406	3,580,420
May	2,772,974	2,709,734
June	3,241,392	5,076,088
July	3,394,420	2,570,244
Totals	$24,155,618	$25,616,410

For the same time in 1867 our treasure exports amounted to $25,775,912, against $27,710,026 same time in 1866. Combined, our merchandise and treasure exports for the first seven months of the calendar year compare as follows:

	Seven months. Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
1866	$9,450,256	$27,710,026	$37,160,282
1867	11,580,557	25,775,912	37,356,469
1868	11,196,261	24,155,618	35,351,879
1869	10,282,642	25,616,470	35,899,112

As against last year, our exports for the past seven months show a falling off of $1,452,000, while as against 1867 the decline is $2,457,000. This result is chiefly due to the decreased value of leading export staples, and not to a deficiency in the quantities shipped."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We can recommend these bonds as a cheap and first-class investment.

A limited amount only for sale before advancing the price.

Pamphlets giving full particulars can be had on application. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,500,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Spirits Turp., bbls.	398
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Rosin, bbls.	1,087
Cotton, bales	71	Tar, bbls.	294
Copper, cakes	162	Pitch, bbls.	650
Eggs, bbls.	425	Petroleum, Rf., bbls.	3,362
Flour, bbls.	13,214	Pork, pkgs.	220
Flour, bags	12,471	Beef, pkgs.	60
Wheat, bushels	160,844	Cut Meats, pkgs.	17
Corn, bushels	9,743	Lard, pkgs.	150
Rye, bushels	50	Butter, pkgs.	980
Malt, bushels	574	Cheese, boxes	7,272
Oats, bushels	41,214	Peanuts, bags	126
Grass Seed, bushels	60	Starch, boxes	1,454
Beans, bushels	214	Tobacco, hhds.	162
Oatmeal, bbls.	397	Wool, bales	248
Cornmeal, bags	100	Whisky, bbls.	844
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	55	Chicory, bags	738
Hops, bales	126	Wine, Cal., pkgs.	751
Hides, number	1,600	Brandy, Cal., pkgs.	166
Hides, bbls.	15	Horns, number	6,117
Leather, sides	7,368		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Escort*, for Liverpool—3,580 bbls. Flour, 182 hhds. Tobacco, 13 tierces Tobacco, 41 bales Cotton, 22,237 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Malta*, for Liverpool—38,600 bushels Wheat, 42 bales Hops, 10 bales Cotton, 13,000 lbs. Bacon, 62,164 lbs. Cheese.

By the brig *Rapid*, for Bristol—26,341 lbs. Oil Cake, 4,621 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Claudia*, for Hamburg—4,130 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been very moderately sought after at $7 87½ @ $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal. Stock, 460 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active and quoted firm. Sales, 5,974 bags by the *North American*, 4,835 bags by the *Cora*, and 137 bags by the *Sorrent*, on private terms. Other kinds have not varied in price, but have been lightly dealt in. We quote: Java at 21c. @ 23c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. @ 18c.; Laguayra, 16½c. @ 18c.; Rio, 8½c. @ 12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c. @ 19½c.; Jamaica, 15c. @ 18c.; Singapore, 20c. @ 22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. @ 18c.; Manila, 18c. @ 19c.; Mexican, 16c. @ 18c.; Curacoa, 15c. @ 17½c.; Angostura, 14½c. @ 18c.; Savanilla, 14½c. @ 18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and quoted a fraction cheaper. Sales, 822 bales, including 708 bales to spinners, 137 bales to speculators, and no bales to shippers. Also, 300 bales, basis of Low Middling for November, on private terms; 300 bales, basis of Low Middling for December, part at 27¼c., 100 bales, free on board at Mobile, on private terms, and 250 bales do. December, free on board at Savannah, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30½	30½	30½	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Low Middling	33	34	34	34½
Middling	34½	35	35½	35½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. — Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	1,120
Receipts last week	1,[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	1,010
Receipts since July 1	263,943
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	676,182
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,314
Export clearances since our last	70
Exports since Jan. 1	168,867
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	266,610
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	257,087
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	372,251
Estimated stock on hand here	7,300

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,372,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,122,[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,442,000
Exports same time last year	1,[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,757
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	15,000
Estimated stock same time last year	60,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately dealt in since our last, though quoted a shade lower on a fair offering, particularly of Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50 @ $6 30, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 45 @ $6 85; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 90 @ $7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 40 @ $6 85 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,250 bbls. Extras, for export, at $6 40 @ $6 75, chiefly at $6 75 for good ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50 @ $6 30
Extra State	6 45 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 30 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 40 @ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 35 @ 8 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 50 @ 11 00

Southern Flour has been very quiet and quoted heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $6 50 @ $7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10 @ $11 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour rules dull and heavy at $6 75 @ $9 for Extra, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 125 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 30 @ $6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal has been fairly active at $5 @ $5 50 for Western; $5 15 @ $5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 @ $5 35 for Baltimore, and $5 25 @ $5 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite brisk to-day, but having been offered freely, has been quoted lower and irregular, especially for other than strictly prime lots, which latter were not abundant, and not pressed for sale. The bulk of the business was for export, and was mainly in Red and Amber Western and in No. 2 Spring. At the close, there was a steadier feeling apparent with a good inquiry for desirable lots for shipment, at the going rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 291,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 70 @ $1 72½; Red and Amber Western at $1 50 @ $1 60, chiefly at $1 55 @ $1 58 for Fair to Prime; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 60; No. 2 Spring, soft to strictly Prime, at $1 40 @ $1 51, the latter an extreme; No. 3 Spring at $1 35 @ $1 40; White Genesee at $1 72 @ $1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 52 @ $1 57; White Southern at $1 65 @ $1 70, and Red and Amber Southern at $1 55 @ $1 60, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, closing rather stronger in price; sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 87½c. @ $1 08½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 09 @ $1 12½ for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 07½ @ $1 10½ for Kiln-dried, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull at irregular prices. Barley is quiet and nominal. Barley Malt has been slow of sale at $1 60 @ $1 70 ₱ bushel. Oats have been more inquired for, chiefly on speculative account, and have been decidedly firmer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 80c. @ 82c. for Old Western, and 58c. @ 60c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, closing with 83c. bid for Prime, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 3,580 bbls. Flour and 61,988 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 16,151 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders, and 4,652 bushels Wheat for Bristol. The Albany *Argus* says:

The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday, covered 37 loads of Lumber, 16 of Wheat, 4 of Coal, 2 each of Flour and Staves, 2 of Salt and 1 of Stone.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Aug. 23:

Wheat—John Cady, Rochester; Fayette, Oswego; E. C. Seymour, Buffalo; E. J. Price, Oswego; Rebecca, Buffalo; Jack Smith, Buffalo; Hannibal Hamlin, Oswego; D. L. Anthony, Oswego; James McGean, Buffalo; Robert Stockdale, Buffalo; Harvey Rankin, Buffalo; Charles Bates, Buffalo; Theo. F. Stacey, Buffalo; Thos. Willson, Buffalo.

Lumber—Ellen J. Harding, Oswego; C. H. Potter, Oswego; Matt Roe, Oswego; A. K. Clark, Oswego; Chas. Parks, Boonville; Josephus, Rome; Ben Dora, Oswego; Horace White, Oswego; Mechanic, Lyon's Falls; Frank Short, Buffalo; Scott, Buffalo; G. K. Pepper, Buffalo; H. Moree, Buffalo; Rose, Buffalo; Emma Guy, Buffalo; Moss, Buffalo; A. K. Basswood, Buffalo; Nellie & George, Buffalo; John A. McDougall, Tonawanda; John Sullivan, Oswego; Cora Dean, Oswego; M. S. Clark, Oswego; Marquis Sheets, Oswego; Flagg, Oswego; A. G. Cook, Oswego; J. B. Taylor, Oswego; Sam Scott, Oswego; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; Wild Man, Oswego; Kate Green, Oswego; E. S. Brooks, Oswego; Russell Smith, Oswego; Good Templar, Boonville; G. W. Matthews, Lyon's Falls; Ella E. Bagley, Utica; York State, Rome.

Staves—Andrew Sonisky, Buffalo; H. F. Roberts, Buffalo; F. Hager, Jr., Buffalo.

Coal—M. C. Walrath, Watkins; H. Brooks, Geneva; Major Anderson, Geneva; Hingston, Geneva.

Salt—J. B. Pratt, Salina; Frank Batchelor, Syracuse.

Flour—Grace Wart, Rome; C. Waydell, Rochester; John A. Wolcott, Lockport.

Mixed—S. S. Hoyt, Lyon's Falls.

Stone—S. Kilderhouse, Buffalo.

The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday covered 39 loads of Lumber, 17 of Wheat, 9 each of Corn and Coal, 5 of Oil, 4 each of Staves and Salt, and 1 of Oats.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Aug. 24:

Lumber—C. E. Lamb, Oswego; E. R. Orman, Oswego; Sarah Boardman, Oswego; O. C. Marsh, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; C. Wood, Oswego; A. A. Dodge, Oswego; Four Sisters, Oswego; W. H. Herrick, Oswego; A. P. Bortel, Oswego; Ella Depuy, Oswego; John McCann, Buffalo; Ed Gallagher, Buffalo; Wm. W. Wimmett, Buffalo; Ella's Sister, Lyon's Falls; Albany, Corning; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo; Lucy Dunn, Buffalo; North Star, Buffalo; Gertie Fisher, Buffalo; Wm. H. Decker, Buffalo; Susan, Buffalo; North America, Buffalo; Allegheny, Buffalo; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo; S. L. King, Buffalo; James McConnell, Buffalo; Ira, Buffalo; A. Anderson, Olean; Geo. Hyland, Olean; Red Bird, Olean; G. W. Soran, Olean; Hattie, Olean; Wm. Towsley, Olean; A. M. Ball, Boonville; H. Walrath, Tonawanda.

Oil—Fred Delano, Buffalo; Frank A. Van Buren, Buffalo; Winona, Buffalo; F. W. Sprague, Buffalo; Washington, Buffalo.

Wheat—Etta, Buffalo; E. M. Force, Oswego; Albertus Perry, Oswego; Pluribustah, Buffalo; Live Oak, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo; S. A. Gillespie, Buffalo; Merchant, Buffalo; D. Jones, Buffalo; Isaac Pitkins, Buffalo; Barney Van Vleet, Buffalo; Nettie Donaldson, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; I. K. McKibbon, Buffalo; John Hodge, Buffalo; E. F. Bruce, Buffalo; Tip Top, Oswego.

Coal—Frank Thoah, Geneva; G. W. House, Watkins; General Burnside, Geneva; H. A. Frink, Geneva; F. B. No. 6, Watkins; M. M. Southworth, Buffalo; F. B. No. 15, Watkins; F. B. No. 18, Watkins.

Staves—Resolute, Buffalo; W. C. Jacks, Buffalo; Sarah King, Buffalo; Mary Newton, Buffalo.

Salt—Daniel Coben, Salina; Ada Tector, Salina; L. E. Harris, Salina; Alida Conrad, Salina.

Oats—Tim Dority, Buffalo.

Corn—Wm. H. Houghton, Oswego; A. D. Murray, Oswego; Thos. J. Brow, Oswego; Martha King, Oswego; L. B. King, Oswego; Charles Craig, Oswego; Frank, Oswego; Emma, Oswego.

HAY—New Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for at from 80c. @ $1 ₱ 100 lbs. Old continues inactive at 85c. for shipping, and 80c. @ $1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 85c. @ $1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been firm, but sales have been confined to 1,300 Buenos Ayres on private terms. Of recent movements, Messrs. Hull & Co. remark thus: "The past week has been one of great activity, with sales amounting to 25,400 Hides of all kinds. Receipts since 18th inst. have been 32,771 Hides, leaving a reduced stock of 164,600 Hides and 700 bales. *Dry Hides*—There has been an active demand from the trade since our last, and some inquiry from Canadian and other out-of-town buyers, and all parcels offered at last week's quotations have been sold. The large sales, together with the prospect of only moderate receipts, have tended to strengthen the views of importers, and prices at the close of the week may be quoted fully ½c. higher than those current early in the month. *Wet Salted Hides*—There has been a considerable movement in South American Hides, as noted below, and prices show an advance ½c. ₱ lb. on Cows and Steers. For Domestic Slaughter, there is a fair demand at unchanged prices. Upper Leather Hides are in good request, but the business is restricted by the scarcity of desirable stock. Calcutta Hides—There has been no movement since our last. In Boston, 200 bales Buffalo, part to arrive, sold at 12c. @ 12½c. Receipts for the week have been 27,940 Hides from foreign and 7,882 from Domestic ports. Total, 45,771 Hides."

HOPS—There has not been much inquiry for any kind to-day; prices have been without change. American at 7c. @ 11c. for New, and 8c. @ 20c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c. @ 21c.; Eastern, 6c. @ 20c.; Wisconsin, 8c. @ 20c.; Michigan, 6c. @ 20c.; Yearlings, all grades, 8c. @ 20c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 126 bales; export clearances, 42 bales.

LEATHER—Prices have been maintained, though the dealings have been on a limited scale. Receipts to-day, 7,368 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted steady, though the trade has been confined to job lots. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c. @ 75c.; Cuba at 35c. @ 50c.; New-Orleans at 80c. @ 90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	25c. @ 27c.	37c. @ 45c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	35c. @ 40c.	42c. @ 45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	40c. @ 45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c. @ 50c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c. @ 75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	40c. @ 65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c. @ 90c.

NAVAL STORES—A brisk movement has been noted in strained Rosin, the sales of which have been equal to 3,300 bbls., chiefly for export, within a range of from $2 30 @ $2 37½, mainly at $2 35 ₱ 280 lbs., indicating a firm market. Sales have been likewise made of 350 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50 @ $2 70; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $3 @ $4 12½, and 400 bbls. Pale at $5 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Rosin were 1,087 bbls.; no export clearances were reported. Tar has been quiet, but held more firmly; a small sale of Washington was made at $2 75 ₱ bbl. The receipts were 294 bbls. Pitch has been in some request on the basis of $2 75 for Prime City ₱ bbl., delivered. There were 650 bbls. received. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at about steady rates, with sales reported of equal to 416 bbls., at 41½c. @ 42c. for merchantable, 39½c. in bulk, and 40c. in casks, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 398 bbls.; no exports. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c. @ 42c., chiefly at 41½c. @ 42c., for merchantable ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50 @ $3 60; Rosin at $2 30 @ $2 35 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50 @ $3 00; Pitch at $2 50 @ $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 05 @ $1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75 @ $1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90 @ $2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45 @ $1 55; Red Oil at 95c. @ 98c.; Linseed Oil at 97c. @ $1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 40 @ $1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been much less animation apparent in the general market, particularly for Refined, and less buoyancy has been noted in values. Crude, in bulk, as an exception, has been offered less freely and quoted rather stronger, the current figures having been from 16½c. @ 17c. for present and forward delivery, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. within the range. In barrels it was quoted nominally at 21½c. @ 22c. ₱ gallon, without any business of moment reported. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was steadier at 20c. @ 21½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude in bulk closed steady at 14½c. @ 14¾c. for August delivery, and 14¾c. for September to December delivery, in lines, ₱ gallon, with a fair inquiry. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia 450 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil has been quite slow of sale and reported rather weak, closing at 31½c. @ 32c., as the current quotations for Standard White here, and 31½c. @ 32c. for do., at Philadelphia, for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales were reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White at 32c. for early delivery, and 32½c. for September, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia 3,000 bbls. Standard White at 31½c. for August, and 32½c. for September deliveries; also, 2,600 bbls. Standard White, September to December delivery, at 32½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, a firm and fairly active market was reported for Standard White on the basis of 25c. for August delivery, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 3,362 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,746 bbls. The export clearances have been 4,130 bbls. by the bark *Christel*, for Hamburg. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at from 38c. @ 38½c.; Prime White, at 38½c. @ 39½c., ₱ gallon. A more active call has been reported for Naphtha, the dealings in which have been unusually extensive, having reached 5,000 bbls., including about 2,000 bbls. for prompt delivery at 9¾c. for barreled, and 6c. in bulk; and 3,000 bbls. for September delivery, sellers' options, at 10c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha in cases has been quoted at 16c. @ 16½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 10 @ $2 15, and for Refined, $2 30 @ $2 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly weaker, and quite heavy, on a very light business, chiefly in a jobbing way, in part from store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 300 bbls., in lots, at $32 62½ @ $33 for New Mess, closing at about $32 62½ @ $32 75; $30 @ $30 50 for Prime Mess, $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 50 @ $28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been dull, but steady in price; sales have been reported of 120 packages at 14½c. @ 15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c. @ 19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c. @ 22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at full prices; sales 115 boxes Long-ribbed, various cuts, at 17¼c. @ 17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been inactive at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 225 tierces and bbls. at 17c. @ 19½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c. @ 19½c. for City, and 19c. @ 19½c. for Good to Prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, for September delivery, buyer's option, at 19½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in slack request at from $8 50 @ $13 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50 @ $17 for Extra Mess, and $5 @ $8 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull and irregular, including Prime Mess at $14 @ $23; Indian Mess at $20 @ $30 ₱ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $25 @ $30 ₱ bbl; sales 80 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ₱ lb.	41	@ 43
State firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37	@ 40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	32	@ 35
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ₱ lb.	34	@ 40
State half-firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ₱ lb.	40	@ 43
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ₱ lb.	30	@ 31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ₱ lb.	25	@ 27
Ordinary Western firkins, ₱ lb.	22	@ 25
Common Western firkins, ₱ lb.	16	@ 20

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ lb.	15¾	@ 16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	14	@ 15
Factories, Common, ₱ lb.	10	@ 12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	7	@ 11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14	@ 15
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	12½	@ 13½

SEEDS—A sale of 800 bags Russian was reported on private terms. Market dull.

SKINS—The main inquiry has been for Deer, the recent sales of which have been 30,000 lbs. San Juan, 6,000 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 2,500 lbs. Campeachy and 1,000 lbs. Sisal, on private terms. Receipts, 62 bales Para, 35 from Aspinwall, 12 Curacoa, 11 San Juan, 4 Laguna and 3 Tobasco. We quote: Honduras, 40c. @ 45c.; San Juan, 38c. @ 40c.; Bolivar, 30c. @ 31c.; Sisal, 42c. @ 45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c. @ 44c.; Chagres, 42c. @ 45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c. @ 38c.; Para, 42c. @ 44c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 35c. @ 40c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been quiet, with receipts for the week of 416 bales Curacoa and 10 bales Payta, and no sales. We quote: Tampico, 55c. @ 57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c. @ 55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c. @ 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 55c. @ 57½c.; Payta, 50c. @ 52c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 45c. @ 50c.; Madras, each, 60c. @ 70c.; Patna, each, 45c. @ 55c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been steady, but not in much request. Sales have been reported of 381 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, mainly at from 10½c. @ 13½c.; and 369 boxes Havana at from 11½c. @ 12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at prices ranging from 14c. @ 15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c. @ 12c., chiefly prime at 11¾c. @ 12c. in hhds. and barrels; also 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c. @ 20½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 11c. @ 14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and depressed in price, on a restricted trade. Sales were reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at $1 26 @ $1 28, closing with sellers at $1 24 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 844 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been fairly active and generally firm. For Liverpool, there were taken 120 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. @ 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 110,000 bushels Wheat, at 8¼d. by sail, and 9½d. @ 10d., chiefly 10d., by steam, ₱ bushel, mainly by steam; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s. @ 45s., chiefly at 45s. ₱ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; and 15,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, (yet to arrive,) with 3,500 quarters Wheat on private terms; and a North German ship, with 4,500 quarters Wheat, at 7s. 3d. to the Continent, 6s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, at 6s. 1½d. to a direct port, ₱ quarter. For Bremen, 1,300 bbls. Rosin, by steam, at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs. For a Swedish port direct, a Swedish brig with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Palermo, an Italian bark with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For a port in the North Sea direct, a Dutch brig with 1,450 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Some further negotiations were pending but not closed at a late hour.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Chas. Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. H. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Lauraat.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARCO, THE MUTE. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times*, in its crop report, states that the harvest is within thirty per cent. of the average, and, with the continuance of the present favorable weather, it may still improve. All the crops, except wheat, are luxuriant.

The report of the Committee on the Senatus Consultum was read in the French Senate yesterday. The principal modifications made by the Committee are that the Senate may reject a law without giving reasons; and that the Government, on demanding that *ordres du jour motivés* (i. e., votes of confidence, or want of confidence) be referred to the bureau, may appoint a commission to report upon them.

Another colliery explosion is reported. This occurred at a place a few miles from St. Etienne, France. Fourteen persons were killed.

A new cable from Ireland to America is proposed.

The Sultan of Turkey is preparing to give the Khedive of Egypt a grand reception on his arrival in Constantinople.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, by the way of London, reports that the Pekin Government refuses to ratify the Convention concluded with this country by Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy; and that Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE, in reply to an address of British and American residents in Shanghae, denounces Mr. BURLINGAME's policy.

President GRANT reached Concord, N. H., from Newport, yesterday, riding from Boston in a special train. He was received at Manchester and Concord by the people, and accompanied from Boston by distinguished New-Hampshire men.

The Massachusetts Labor Convention began its sessions in Boston yesterday. It was organized as follows: President, Christopher H. Goodman, of Fall River; Vice-Presidents, G. E. Pratt, North Bridgewater; L. C. Le Gro, Lynn; Emma Lane, Lynn; Benjamin Skinner, Boston; Secretaries, John P. Blanchard, E. Randolph, Sam. Porter, North Bridgewater.

It is now stated that but one negro was killed in the Macon (Tenn.) riot, and four or five were wounded. Three white men received wounds.

In the case of W. S. KIMBALL, tobacco manufacturer, of Rochester, N. Y., charged with rendering false returns to the Revenue Department, the United States Court at Buffalo has decided in favor of the Government. The tobacco, machinery, &c., valued at $26,000, which has been seized and bonded by the Government, is thus forfeited. The frauds were discovered in 1867, through the disclosures of a confederate tobacco inspector, who, it is alleged, received several thousand dollars from KIMBALL. His confession of the fraud was made to the then Collector of Internal Revenue, S. P. ALLEN, Esq., on the 6th day of November, 1867, and the seizure was made on the following day.

A Mrs. BIGELOW, of Albany, died on Sunday night from the effects of fright received a few weeks ago, by an incorrect report that her son had been killed in the anti-rent riots at Greenbush. Upon learning the falsity of the report she partially recovered, under the treatment of Dr. O'LEARY, but she suffered a relapse and died a day or two since from the effects of the nervous shock, which affected her heart.

The Agricultural Department's report for August states that the probabilities are that the corn crop will fall considerably below that of last year, and that the cotton crop will be as large, if not larger, than that of 1868. The details of the report were given in the TIMES of Tuesday.

In Baltimore, yesterday, the entire block bounded by Lancaster, Thames, Wolf and Ann streets, was destroyed by fire. And in Rockland, Me., the sheds connected with ten kilns, together with a large quantity of kiln wood, lime and lime casks, were destroyed, and the wharves badly damaged by fire, causing a loss of $40,000.

News of the total wreck of the steamer *Pang Shuey* at Amoy, previous to July 23, is received. The fate of the crew is not reported, but it is thought that they were all saved.

MARTIN MCGUIRE, who cut his wife's throat, in Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, and then fled, still eludes his pursuers. Mrs. MCGUIRE died on Tuesday night, and the man is therefore guilty of murder. A reward is to be offered for his apprehension.

A young man stopping at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., who registered his name as A. D. OREILLE, New-Orleans, stole a pocket-book containing $1,800 in certified checks, and $60 in greenbacks from one of the guests at the house, recently. He was arrested, and in the Station-house had a fit, which so frightened him that he confessed his guilt. He had in his pocket a commission as Lieutenant in the Second New-Jersey Cavalry.

The Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet in Albany on Tuesday next.

The Atlantic Submarine Company's steamer *Ionides* arrived at this port Wednesday from Wilmington, Del., where she had towed the steamship *San Jacinto*, recently ashore on Body Island. Captain WATERS, agent of the Company, reports the cargo landed in fair order, and the ship leaking very little. The engine is damaged considerably, one of the shafts being broken. She will be taken into dock at Wilmington and thoroughly overhauled.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Convention met yesterday at No. 172 William-street, J. N. STEARNS presiding. It was resolved to organize County, Assembly, Town, and Ward Committees, throughout the State, to promote the objects of the Convention.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and held a lengthy session. The attorney of the Board apologized for an error which he had made at the previous meeting in declaring PRATT's astral oil to be a dangerous compound. He had mistaken it for another oil entirely. Mr. FREDERICK LINCOLN, a clerk in the Brooklyn Department, being charged with neglect of duty, was dismissed by a vote of seven to one. The Board finally adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Board of Police yesterday passed important resolutions requiring all officers detailed to special duty to report daily in person at the detective office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, and also requiring all captains, sergeants and roundsmen to appear in uniform at all times, except when at home, when attending Divine service, and when absent from their Precincts with leave.

Testimony was taken for the defence Wednesday in the case of PEROT B. SPEAR, charged with Custom-house frauds. The case is not yet concluded.

The Fenian Brotherhood met in this City yesterday to hold their Eighth Annual Congress. Their proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but no business of importance was transacted. About twenty-five delegates were present.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association met yesterday and elected permanent officers. Resolutions in favor of holding a Nominating Convention on the second Tuesday in October were presented and laid on the table.

The shoemaker's strike in Newark has ended, the employers having acceded to the demands of the workmen.

One hundred and sixty-four cars laden with peaches arrived in Jersey City yesterday, containing 32,000 baskets, the largest quantity ever brought in on one day.

In the case of FREDERICK LAU, who was clubbed to death in Bergen, N. J., by a policeman, the Coroner's jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict declaring that Officer FARRELL killed him. The officer was arrested, and awaits the action of the Grand Jury.

Is Repudiation an Article of Faith with the Democratic Party?

The *World*, with a sensitiveness which we respect and a mode of exhibiting it which we do not respect, takes us to task for saying that the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency and the recently nominated Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio had countenanced repudiation. It gives us great pleasure to find so important an exponent of Democratic sentiment as the *World* restless under this imputation, and we should be but too happy to be put in possession of the evidence upon which the *World* presumes to characterize our statements upon that subject in language which would have lost none of its force by being respectful.

We submit to the *World* that the attitude of Messrs. PENDLETON and SEYMOUR, and of the Democratic Party generally, is a matter to be determined by the record, not by invective.

The facts of the case as we suppose, are familiar to the public and indisputable. Mr. PENDLETON was the first conspicuous member of his party who advocated the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. The Government and the country hold that the Five-twenties are payable in gold. They were put upon the market with that understanding, and have been bought and sold as promises to pay gold. Mr. PENDLETON insists that that they shall be paid in a currency which is depreciated,—so violating the contract and robbing the creditors of a portion of their due. We call this repudiation. People generally call it repudiation. Will the *World* suggest a more appropriate or more truthful term?

Mr. PENDLETON's friends came in an organized body to the New-York (Presidential) Convention with the view of forcing his nomination as "the greenback candidate." Although they failed to control the nomination they compelled the Convention to engraft his distinctive views and purposes upon its declaration of policy. They dictated what was everywhere accepted as a "Pendleton platform." These were the financial and fiscal resolutions:

"Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder."

So far as we know, these resolutions are susceptible of but one interpretation. They favor the imposition of State taxation upon the Government bonds, and the redemption of the latter in greenbacks instead of gold, in defiance of contract obligations to the contrary. To us, this policy is the equivalent of repudiation, if it is not repudiation. Will the *World* give it a more acceptable name from its expurgated vocabulary?

But did Mr. SEYMOUR countenance repudiation? The *World* says he did not. Now let us see.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. SEYMOUR thus referred to the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

"As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

We do not forget that before the Convention assembled the same Mr. SEYMOUR had urged upon the New-York Democracy the folly and danger of tampering with the public credit. On that occasion he assumed a decided anti-Pendleton attitude. But though he and his friends prevented the nomination of PENDLETON, they could not prevent the incorporation of the Pendleton programme into the resolutions; and Mr. SEYMOUR, in his haste to be President, lent himself to the policy of the repudiators. "Their views," he said, he will "strive to carry out," whether "in political or private life." Governor SEYMOUR knows the meaning of words, and he meant what he said. We contend, therefore, that he does countenance repudiation. Perhaps the *World* can suggest a less offensive term that will fully express the same idea.

It is possible that our contemporary takes refuge behind the resolution adopted by the Ohio Democracy a few weeks ago, on which resolution Mr. PENDLETON, as candidate for Governor, at this moment stands. Here it is:

"That the claim of the bondholders that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and, if persisted in, will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation."

This is a mere begging of the question. The principal of the Five-twenties—the bonds which form the marrow of the controversy—is *not* "by law payable in currency." They were issued and bought with a distinct assurance by the Treasury Department that they are payable in gold. To pay in greenbacks what is lawfully payable in gold is repudiation to the extent of the difference in value between coin and currency. We will use another word if the *World* will supply one equally precise and just.

In spite of the exceptionable manner in which it is expressed, we rejoice that the *World* is so earnest in its desire to protect its party from the dishonor of repudiation. No party, no public man can long prosper under such an imputation. But it is not enough for the *World* to proclaim the innocence of its friends to make them innocent. There are facts to be cleared away—a record to be purged and declarations to be obliterated. And until the *World* fulfills this part of its task, we must continue to say that "Mr. PENDLETON and Governor SEYMOUR countenance repudiation," and that that issue was accepted by the National Democratic Party at the July Convention last year.

—We are sorry that anything found in these columns should have betrayed the *World* into a professional indecorum which belongs to an order of journalism with which that print should not permit itself to be confounded. If it is disorderly in parliamentary session to call a member by name, it is equally or more disorderly and indecorous for a journalist gratuitously to violate the editorial impersonality.

In these columns we know the *World* newspaper, but, in discussing its opinions, we do not feel that we are at liberty to go behind the sheet in which they are printed, to the writers who give them utterance unless signed with their names.

We trust we do the *World* no more than justice in supposing it incapable of deliberately disregarding a professional propriety so essential to the influence and dignity of the Press.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission in Peril.

The telegraph brings us from China intelligence for which we were partially prepared; that the intrigues of the English and French Governments to defeat the negotiations with which Mr. BURLINGAME was charged about two years ago, for placing the Chinese upon the footing of other civilized States in the family of nations, had been, at least, partially successful. The Pekin Government, we are told, has refused to ratify the treaty negotiated last year by the Chinese Embassy with the United States. We doubt whether this statement is true in its length and breadth, or that the treaty has been finally refused ratification on its merits, though that does not diminish the mortification we feel that our own diplomatic agent at Pekin should have been openly engaged in trying to defeat a treaty which had been negotiated by his own Government. It was through apprehension of some infidelity of this sort that Mr. BROWNE was recalled by the President at a very early stage of his administration and Senator HOWARD was appointed in his place. Unhappily, the Senator did not accept the position, and BROWNE was allowed to remain. We suppose, though of this we cannot speak with confidence, that Mr. BROWNE shares the prejudices of a large class in California against the Chinese, and has chosen to represent that class rather than the Government from which he received his commission.

The following paragraph, from a timely article in the *Evening Mail* of yesterday throws some further light upon the telegram which has provoked these comments:

"Mr. BURLINGAME, with his ratified treaty and the 'God speed' of the American people, left our shores for England. General GRANT laid down his commission as military ruler over a small army and a few States, and assumed the duties of President of the United States. Among the things that first absorbed his attention was the Missions to Mexico and China. It was not long after the new President's inauguration that an extract of a private letter from Minister BROWNE, dated at Pekin, was published. It asserted that he (BROWNE) had discovered that the people of China were opposed to the mission and policy of Mr. BURLINGAME, &c. This was deemed at Washington a very extraordinary statement to come from a man who had been intrusted with such important diplomatic functions. It was absurd to suppose for a moment that Mr. BROWNE had seen enough of that great Empire to enable him to form anything like a correct idea of the opinions of five hundred millions of people on any subject, much less one relating to the policy of Mr. BURLINGAME, of which the people of that country at that time were in entire ignorance. It was evident that Mr. BROWNE, and his friends who accompanied him for business purposes, (Mr. POSTON, formerly delegate from Arizona to Congress, and others,) had fallen into the hands of the English and French merchants whose special business it is to disintegrate China, cut it up into provinces for their own selfish purposes, and thus destroy the Imperial Central Government, *the very things which Mr. Burlingame is now trying to prevent in his treaties with the Great Powers.*

President GRANT, upon seeing the published statement of Mr. BROWNE, was quite indignant, as the reader may imagine, and did not hesitate to express himself freely on the subject, regretting the impudence of Mr. BROWNE in permitting himself to write private letters to any one about matters of diplomatic concern, and especially on so important a subject, at such a time. The President recollected his promise to Mr. BURLINGAME. He also knew that Mr. BROWNE's letter would be quoted all over Europe, to the disparagement of Mr. BURLINGAME's undertaking. The President resolved to act, and accordingly he appointed Mr. HOWARD."

The writer then goes on to say that Mr. HOWARD was induced, by tempting offers from a railway company, to decline the mission, and then adds:

"About this time, only a few weeks since, the President had received some explanation relative to Minister BROWNE's objectionable letter, which somewhat relieved that gentleman of the responsibility of its publication, and I have reason to believe that it was the purpose of the President, since the declination of Mr. HOWARD, to continue Mr. BROWNE as Minister to China."

We presume that if the President did come to any such conclusion, he will not be long in abandoning it. On the other hand, should it prove true that the treaty has failed to secure the approval of the Chinese Government, Mr. BURLINGAME's career as its diplomatic representative will be soon brought to a close.

Our Schools.

The new school year is opening, and millions of children scattered during the Summer vacation will very soon reassemble for instruction. It is, therefore, a fit moment for pointing out some of the possible improvements in our educational system.

We aim to cram too many studies into too brief a space; to teach a multiplicity of branches in time adequate for very few; to give a smattering of everything in place of a sound knowledge of anything. There is especially a growing tendency to exchange what once deserved to be called "a good common-school education" for a premature vault into "ologies" without number and "onomies" without end. As a consequence, boys and girls are pushed into the depths of recondite science who hardly know how to spell, and daily with metaphysics before learning the names of the capital cities of their native State.

But this is rarely the fault of our teachers—they understand and lament the mistake. It is the fault of a *public sentiment*, which ought to be reformed. In our growing country the need, the value and the opportunities of educated young men and young women are so great as to attract them early from school. Instead of remaining as long dependent on relatives and friends as in other countries, they have temptations to become independent before the groundwork of their education is laid. The demand of public sentiment is to crowd the educational work of six years into three, and of ten years into five. This is a sentiment which teachers, in most cases, are forced to respect, but it is at the expense of sound and thorough education.

The lavish supply of money to school children is another general error. It induces an unbecoming extravagance in dress, which is prejudicial to school discipline; it distracts the attention of pupils; and it awakens unworthy rivalries and jealousies. So far has this matter gone, that we should hail with satisfaction, as a move in the right direction, a custom of uniforming pupils according to the practice in many European schools. Or, at least, let gay and flaunting colors in dress and extravagant ornaments be prohibited, and a moderate and becoming style of garments and decoration be prescribed.

The habit of lavishing spending money on children at school is so distinctively a national trait of ours that, in some European schools, pupils from America will not be admitted on that account. Sometimes, with us, unwise fathers and mothers encourage their children to advertise the parental wealth by vulgar display and sensational extravagance. Of course, the poorer scholars are discontented, those of moderate means contract habits of extravagance, the rich become supercilious, the standard of money displaces the standard of intellect or industry, and discipline is at an end.

We do not say that there are no exceptions to the rule—there most certainly are; but we speak now of tendencies, and of defects which demand reform. And we repeat that the fault lies usually not in teachers, but in a vicious or reckless public sentiment—to which latter, therefore, we appeal for correction of these flagrant errors. We are wont to say, and with truth, that popular education lies at the basis of all public prosperity and social and civic virtue; all the more reason, therefore, for making that education solid and substantial.

Railway Consolidations.

Some of our Philadelphia contemporaries are noticing at much length, and with evident exultation, the recent movements of the Pennsylvania Railway Corporation for the trade and travel of the West. The perpetual lease of the Fort Wayne, recently concluded, practically constitutes Philadelphia and Chicago the termini of the Pennsylvania Road. Following this are new or revised passenger arrangements with the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Roads to expedite travel from the West to New-York. The train from Chicago and Cincinnati, that now arrives at the suburbs of Philadelphia, west of the Schuylkill River, (known as the Mantua Station,) at 3:05 A. M., will hereafter arrive at 8:05 P. M., and passengers will be in New-York at 11:20 P. M., in place of 6:44 A. M. as at present. The saving of time is seven hours and fourteen minutes, to accomplish which the Pennsylvania and its Fort Wayne section from Pittsburg to Chicago, and also the Camden and Amboy, will increase their express speed. The new arrangement, besides accommodating the present Western travel and diverting *via* Philadelphia a portion of the travel from the Lake routes, will be, according to the *North American*, a signal convenience to the business men of that City in making their New-York trips after the hours of business are over. Going West, the train leaving New-York at 5 P. M. will arrive at Mantua at 8 P. M., and reach Chicago the following night at 11:20 P. M.

So much for the Western travel. For freight, as well as a second and more direct route of travel from New-York, the Pennsylvania Company propose a junction of the New-Jersey Central with their own road and its Fort Wayne extension, and the Chicago and Rock Island, making a through line to Omaha, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Road. This arrangement has frequently been talked of in Wall-street, but this is the first avowal of the alliance beyond Chicago which we have seen from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania corporation. That it is entirely practicable we have little doubt, and that no more direct line across the rich prairies of Illinois and Iowa than the Rock Island could be secured, is equally probable. The *Ledger* appears to deem it essential as against the rumored alliance of the New-York Vanderbilt Roads with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Chicago and Northwest Roads. But our neighbor will probably have learned within the last day or two that there is serious doubt as to whether this programme will be carried out.

The Buffalo *Commercial* intimates that the consolidation of last week between the Lake Shore and Michigan and the Toledo and Wabash Roads stops all broad-gauge extensions Westward, with the consent of the Erie Ring, who are placated with the promise of business over their line and a third rail, (in the future,) from Buffalo to New-York. We are not advised as to the correctness of either of these conclusions.

After all, however, our Philadelphia and Buffalo friends may possibly overestimate the value of these consolidations and alliances to the holders of railway property, whatever may be the effect upon the interests of their respective cities in the way of Western trade and travel. We may agree with the *Ledger* that "the expense and evils of a variety of managing Boards will be avoided," and the public may have "greater regularity and less changing of cars," but not "uniform rates of fares," much less of freights. The last few weeks have demonstrated that the interests of the owners of these great properties are wholly ignored; and the merchants and forwarders to and from the West, in the midst of a season of activity of trade which promised remunerating profits to all interests, are thrown into doubt and confusion as to rates of business over the rival routes. Competition, always keen, was never so reckless or ruinous as now.

Nuisance Noises.

The conditions under which life is carried on in great cities are constantly becoming harder. Not only is the competition among men more eager and keen than it used to be, but the pressure of business is so great that there never seems to be a time when the bustle and confusion absolutely cease. The day ought to be more than twenty-four hours long to suit our modern requirements. The stress and strain which are placed upon the vital powers are consequently of the most severe kind, and it is owing to this in a great measure that nervous diseases are so much more common and serious than in the days when men recognized the law that there was a time for work and a time to rest. Medical and sanitary science have reduced our liability to certain forms of disease, which used to periodically decimate towns and villages; but brain disorders and affections of the nervous system afflict an increasing number of the human species every year. Strong men break down suddenly from overtaxing their powers. We begrudge ourselves the interval of repose which nature insists upon exacting. "The great difficulty of my practice," said an eminent physician of this City the other day, "is to induce people with brains not to use them." But this is not the whole of the difficulty. When we wish to sleep, our fellow-men will not permit us. As soon as the over-tired head is laid upon the pillow, the night variety of street noises banish sleep, and the next day has to be commenced with jaded spirits and unstrung nerves.

If this were absolutely essential to the business of life, we would only regret the fact, and reconcile ourselves to one more cross in our lot. But the infliction is, in reality, superfluous. No one can pretend that the people who will go home late at night, and drink too much before starting, and then make night hideous by singing and shouting, are indispensable to our prosperity as a community. Strong drink has, apparently, a tendency to develop the vocal powers, but if a man feels an irresistible impulse to sing "Up in a Balloon," or any other of the imbecile productions of the concert-room, why not do it in his own room? Why not, indeed, make him do it there, or in the lock-up? It is useless to remonstrate with those midnight revelers. They would not be in the least affected by the suggestion that in the room under which they are shouting their wild buffoonery a child may be at the point of death, or a delicate woman may be striving to gain the sleep which means renewed life to her. "Sleep eight hours through, if you can," the doctor has said to her just before leaving. But the bar-rooms turn their miserable devotees into the streets, and chaos seems "come again." What do these brawlers care for a human life trembling in the balance—for a dying child or sorrowing parents?—and, alas! sickness and sorrow are the commonest of all incidents in the midst of a population such as ours.

It is quite possible to defend quiet citizens against outrages of this description. In England, where some attention has lately been given to the subject, it has been proposed to interpose, by special legislation if need be, in favor of the peaceful section of society. With us, it might be sufficient if the Police exercised the powers they already possess. We are far from detracting from the services of a force anxious, no doubt, to do its duty, and having a very difficult work to perform. But the Police could certainly do more to prevent nocturnal noises than they have yet thought necessary. Above all, they might avoid contributing to such noises themselves. At present they have a barbarous method of giving friendly signals to each other. First there comes a prolonged and shrill whistle, and then a loud beating of clubs, as if a fire had broken out, or some officer stood in urgent need of assistance. It turns out to be nothing but an interchange of compliments. Might not the Police force dispense with this custom? The fire bell is another disturber of the night. The contrivance was well enough in days when communities were small, and the help of all the neighbors was required to "extinguish a conflagration," as the reporters grandly say. But in 1869 there is such an appliance in existence as the electric telegraph, and in every civilized country but this it is used for calling out the fire engines. The fire bell only answers the purpose here of calling unruly crowds together, and scaring honest citizens out of their sleep.

A perfect municipal government would relieve us from these evils, even if it could not put an end to that heavy traffic which goes on at night on some of the principal avenues, crashing incessantly through the streets, with tinkling of bells and cries of drivers, and occasionally a volley of oaths at some one who will get in the way. This is, perhaps, one of the unavoidable inconveniences of giving railways running powers through a city. We will not ask for great reforms. We plead only for those reasonable regulations which the Police with scarcely any trouble to themselves might enforce. We plead for sleep, "sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care"—and there is not a busy man or woman in the whole City who would not be grateful to the authorities for assisting them to this boon. We cannot alter the main circumstances under which the struggle for bread has to be carried on. But it is quite practicable to make some obvious distinction between the night and the day, and to put an end to noises which are made in mere wantonness, stupidity, or obstinate adherence to old customs.

The Next Republican State Convention.

On the 28th day of September next the Union Republican electors of the State of New-York will meet at Syracuse for the purpose of nominating a Secretary of State in place of HOMER A. NELSON, a Comptroller in place of WILLIAM F. ALLEN, a Treasurer in place of WHEELER H. BRISTOL, an Attorney-General in place of MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN, a State Engineer and Surveyor in place of VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND, and two Judges for the Court of Appeals, in place of CHARLES G. MASON and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. All of the officers whose places are to be filled are Democrats, except the Judges of the Court of Appeals. They are Republicans, and were appointed by Governor FENTON to fill vacancies caused by the death of WILLIAM G. WEBBER and the resignation of JOHN K. PORTER.

The call for the Convention, which appears elsewhere in our columns, designates the number of delegates that each Assembly District will be entitled to send, from which it will be seen that the Convention will consist of 412 members—a very large body. The time between the Convention and election is only about six weeks, but sufficient, we apprehend, to inaugurate a vigorous, and, may we not hope, a successful canvass. If an earnest effort is to be made to redeem the State, let our friends send their very ablest and best men to this Convention.

The young, gallant and progressive State of Kansas is developing the elements of intellectual power as rapidly as those of material wealth. There are already in the State seven "Colleges" and "Universities"—one each at Lawrence, Manhattan, Baldwin City, Topeka, Irving, Ottawa and Lecompton; and, besides these, there are a number of other colleges projected. In some of these "Universities," everything is taught, from the alphabet to Euclid, from "making strokes" to ontology. We necessarily admire grandiose institutions of this kind—in Kansas, but still we are inclined to agree with the Leavenworth *Times*, that one rich and well-supported seat of learning in the State would be better than them all.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will confer a benefit upon the country, as well as upon the Democratic Party, if he can induce the managers of the latter to accept reconstruction—universal suffrage and all—as an accomplished fact, and one which should not be made the subject of further controversy. "It has passed from the realm of debatable questions," he says, "and should now be classed in the category of facts." "There is no way short of revolution by which it can be reversed" for years, he tells those who have nominated him; and we hope that Democrats generally will acquiesce in his opinion. They have battled over dead issues long enough.

The Governor-General of the New Dominion has taken the trouble to explain how he had been wrongly reported as saying that the people of Canada might possibly desire to "change their *allegiance*." He repels the charge that he had made use of such language, and shows that what he referred to was the possibility of Canada wishing some other "form of *alliance*,"—meaning alliance with England. He does not indicate, however, the nature of the possible change in the form of the Anglo-Canadian alliance; but merely says that the English Government will be guided in the matter by the desires of the colonists themselves. We suppose Sir JOHN YOUNG "understood himself" when speaking in this way.

Immediately after the adjournment of the National Labor Congress at Philadelphia, we have the opening of the Massachusetts State Labor Convention at Boston. It is but a short time since the Labor Convention of this State was in session, and we hear of preparations for similar Conventions in other States. We are glad to see a number of men of sound sense and intelligence are making their appearance in these bodies.

It never rains but it pours. Another Atlantic Cable, to unite the United States with Prussia, is projected. The terms of the concession from the Prussian Government will be found at length in another column. It is to be begun by September, and must be finished within two years. We welcome the new enterprise. If we are to have cables at all, let us have enough of them to give all classes a chance to use them.

GRANT'S DESPOTISM.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading to-day an editorial in your journal, entitled "Grant's Despotism," you declare that the President has in "no way interfered with the constitutional order of things."

Will you be good enough to explain by what right or reason he wrote to Marshal BARLOW, telling him to hold the prisoner, J. H. PRATT, at all hazards? It seems to me that his interference was illegal and entirely uncalled for; that the Courts were the resort of the Government, and that he set a precedent never before attempted by any Administration. Yours,

CHAS. FLEMING.

Comments.

We presume the writer of the foregoing note addresses us in good faith for information, and as he may represent a class who have been misled by the misrepresentations of journals hostile to the Administration, we have pleasure in giving him what we trust he will consider a satisfactory reply.

We cannot explain why "the President wrote to Marshal BARLOW telling him to hold the prisoner, J. H. PRATT, at all hazards," for this all-sufficient reason, that the President never wrote any such letter, never gave any such order, and probably never dreamed in his life of treating any legally-constituted authority with disrespect.

Upon our application the United States Marshal has been good enough to oblige us with a copy of the note which he received from the President on this subject, and we print to show how completely groundless were imputations by which hundreds like Mr. FLEMING have been misled.

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869.

General E. C. Stedman, United States Marshal, Southern District New-York:

GENERAL: Learning from the District-Attorney of the Southern District of New-York that Judge J. H. MCCUNN, New-York Superior Court, has ordered the discharge of a United States prisoner held by you, for the United States, I authorize and direct that you hold said prisoner against all orders of said Judge MCCUNN, and that the prisoner only be released on the order of a Judge or other authority having power to direct a United States Marshal.

You are authorized to use all legal means to retain said prisoner, and to prevent your own arrest by such authority of State Courts.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

It will be observed that this is simply an order which, but for the circumstance that the President was by chance in town, would have come through the War Department, and simply invests the Marshal with authority to resist any attempt of local Magistrates forcibly to take out of his control a man who was held under a warrant from a Magistrate of the United States.

We presume that nothing was more clear than the President's right to issue such an order, except, perhaps, his duty to do it. Our correspondent is right in supposing that the Courts were the resort of the Government, and it was to prevent the prisoner being taken illegally out of the control of the Courts, that the President saw fit to strengthen the hands of one of the officers of the Court having jurisdiction of the case.

LETERARY GOSSIP.

The materials for a "sensation book" have just been discovered in the private diary kept by Lord PALMERSTON. It is said to be very copious, and to contain sketches and recollections of all the chief personages with whom the noble Lord had been thrown into contact during his unusually long life. The announcement will be received with dread by many of the veteran statesman's friends for he had a way of finding out the weak side of a man's character, and a droll trick of revealing it, which made him a terror to those placed themselves in his way. If Lord PALMERSTON has recorded his impressions of events, as well as his opinions of men, his diary must necessarily possess great historical importance. What revelations he could make, for instance, concerning that memorable "bed-chamber" intrigue which once induced him to resign office! Perhaps few living men could tell us more respecting the actual relations which exist between the Crown and the Ministry in England, for Lord PALMERSTON held office at a troubled time, and he was not always a favorite at Court. He may also have left some records of his experiences with journalists, enlarging the confidences which he once had with the House of Commons when a certain editor was bitterly attacked for having been seen in Lord PALMERSTON's house. "I am proud to say that I do know him," said Lord PALMERSTON in reply, "and what is more, he is one of the pleasantest and best informed men I have ever met." PALMERSTON knew everybody, and his diary would be a personal history of England from the beginning of the century down to the time he died. We apprehend, however, that there will be sufficient personal influences at work to prevent its publication, at least in this generation.

The Indian Government has commissioned Mr. W. W. HUNTER, of the Civil Service, to prepare a new Gazeteer of India. Such a work was much needed. The present Gazeteer of India (THORNTON'S) being rather out of date, and not satisfactory in many important features. Mr. HUNTER is a young man who one day found out that a number of valuable papers lay buried in the official archives of his department. He studied them patiently, and suddenly achieved distinction by writing a book called *Annals of Rural Bengal*, in which he brought together information respecting the social life of the Bengalees new to the oldest Anglo-Indian. Since then he has been kept employed by the Government upon literary work. The new Gazeteer will be a book of great value to all who are interested in the Eastern Empire of England.

A London correspondent of a contemporary frequently indulges in comments of a peculiarly ill-natured character on the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A little while ago it was represented as the organ of a party in England which was anxious to make war with the United States. This absurdity being exposed in the *Pall Mall*, other groundless charges are constantly brought forward against the paper. Even its circulation is ridiculously misrepresented. The *Pall Mall* may not be always right, but its comments on American affairs are generally more liberal, just, and better informed than those of most English journals. It has gained the confidence of most Americans who read it regularly; but there are very good reasons why it should fail to please the correspondent who denounces it. It is true, however, as the writer says, that the *Morning Star*, a Radical daily paper in London, has recently passed into hands capable of giving to it the character and position which should belong to the leading exponent of Radical politics in England. Mr. JOHN MORLEY, the new editor, is an accomplished gentleman, one of the ablest writers of the day, and a man to whom journalism is as a sort of sixth sense. He has collected an efficient staff, and will doubtless give the *Star* new power and position.

Every one who cares for the best interests of literature will be well satisfied to learn that the *Athenæum* (London) has at length passed from the control of Mr. W. HEPWORTH DIXON. It had acquired an unhappy notoriety for gross injustice to authors, especially to such authors as dared to write on subjects already appropriated by Mr. DIXON. It was habitually censorious and unjust. The *Athenæum* suffered in consequence, and Mr. DIXON's retirement has long been anticipated. The new editor is to be Sir CHARLES DILKE, the proprietor of the paper, and member for Chelsea in the House of Commons. He is the author of the work, *Greater Britain*, published last year, and, although a young man has already made a favorable impression.

GUSTAVE DORE has just completed a series of sketches in London, comprising scenes from fashionable and unfashionable life. He began at Wapping, the resort of sailors, "pimps," and the lowest of the low, and ended in the "court suburb" of Kensington. We venture to say that he discovered some new and powerful subjects for his pencil. The amount of work performed by DORE is not more wonderful than the fact that he contrives to do any at all. His rooms are always crowded with visitors, day and night, and yet the young man has turned out pictures enough to justify the supposition that he must be at least 70 years of age, instead of 37. His London sketches are intended to illustrate a new work by Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD, the son of DOUGLAS JERROLD, a man well qualified to portray life in the metropolis which he has so frequently explored.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Proposed Cable to Connect North Germany with the United States.

Grant of a Concession by Bismarck—Its Provisions—The Work to be Begun at Once.

A concession for laying a new Atlantic cable, between Germany and this country, has been granted by the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, Count BISMARCK, to Count OSCAR REICHENBACH, Dr. ADOLPH LASARD, both at Berlin, JAMES LYSTER O'BEIRNE, M. P., and J. GEORGE COOK, at London. It is dated March 13, 1869; provides for the laying of a submarine cable between Northern Germany and the United States; the landing of that cable at a suitable point of the North German North Sea coast, and the construction of all appliances required for using the cable within a telegraph station to be erected near the place of the landing. It is subject to the following stipulations:

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation reserves himself the right of selecting the spot at which the cable is to be landed and connected with the telegraph lines of Northern Germany. He will, in return, make the arrangements necessary for guarding against the cable being maliciously damaged, and for protecting it against injuries from vessels or fishing boats. The incorporators may lay the cable direct and without touching any other territory, or eventually via England and Newfoundland, to any point between New-York and Boston. They also have the option whether they will lay a new cable, or, in order to establish a connection, buy any submarine cables already existing. In the latter case the Chancellor reserves himself the right, before the purchase of the respective cable, to cause the same to be examined as to its working capacity as well as to the risks it may be exposed to, and to prohibit its purchase if found necessary. The concessionaries are permitted to enter into connection with the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the interchange of telegrams between America and Asia or Australia.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation will promulgate the regulations regarding the transmittance and the exchange of cable telegrams. Telegraph officials of the North German Bund will be employed at the landing station, in order to deliver the telegrams coming from the interior to the officials of the concessionaries, and to transmit the telegrams sent over the cable to their addresses. For the connection with the telegraph lines of the interior, and especially for direct lines to Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin, the North German Bund will make arrangements; about the telegrams, destined from India via England to America, the concessionaries have, however, to come to an understanding with the Indo-European Company. The telegraphic communication is subject to the rules laid down by the International Telegraphic Convention at Vienna, (July 21, 1868,) and to any further alterations through international conventions. For the transmittance of telegrams over this cable, however, no higher rate shall be charged than that charged on any other Transatlantic cable. Government dispatches of the Presidency of the North German Confederation have the preference before other dispatches.

The cable is to be constructed after the best known method, and its construction is to be commenced within six months after the date of the concession, and the whole line is to be completed within two years after that date. If the increasing traffic should demand it, or if the cable should get out of working order, a new cable is to be laid within eighteen months after the Chancellor of the Bund shall have so directed. An interruption of two years in working the cable shall cause the concession to become null and void. The incorporators shall make a deposit of $100,000, and within six months thereafter show subscriptions for the cable to the amount of 9,000,000 Prussian thalers, which capital may be raised to 12,000,000 thalers. The value of cables already laid and purchased from other companies may be deducted therefrom. The concession expires after the elapse of twenty-five years, unless a new agreement is entered into as regards the same. Any differences of opinions between the Chancellor of the North German Bund and the incorporators shall be decided by an arbitrament of three Judges to be nominated for that purpose from the civil department of the Prussian Supreme Court.

In Northern Germany the telegraphs are under the direct control of the Government. An agreement concluded between the North German Government and a cable company, as to the laying and the use of a cable, is therefore not only a mere concession, but at the same time a treaty binding both parts. The incorporators have complied with the terms of the agreement.

Important Will Case in Indiana—A Will Set Aside.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

There have been but few men of the same limited education as WALTER HAYS in the Whitewater Valley, who have grown as rich as he was at the time of his death. At an early day he settled a few miles north of this place, in the large Miami bottom, which contains a soil as fertile as any to be found in the West. This broad valley is bounded on its western border by a continuous and beautiful ridge, on which the owners of the bottom land have chiefly built their residences. They are mostly rich, made so by the annual products of their soil. The whole big bottom, from Lawrenceburg to Elizabethtown, is in the hands of one or other of the HAYSES, GUARDS or MILLERS, who are all related more or less by cords of double and twisted affinities. Old Uncle WALTER was a sort of head man among them all, because he was thought to have the most money. His estate at his death amounted to not less than $300,000, about one-half of which consisted in bank stock.

Though wholly unversed in letters, Mr. HAYS possessed remarkable shrewd common sense, and at no time of his life was it an easy matter to cheat or to overreach him. In 1855, when he was about 66 years of age, he married a widow of 85.

At his death, at his residence, a year or so ago, at the age of about 80, a will was produced from his box, kept in the First National Bank of Lawrenceburg, of which his son-in-law, D. W. C. FITCH, was President. That will, after giving his household goods to the widow, made provisions for her to have one-fourth of the profits of his bank stock of $150,000, the Southeast Indiana Conference another fourth, and the two other fourths to his son and daughter. His real estate, of every description, was to be equally divided between his son and daughter, while all of his grandchildren whose mothers were dead were to receive only $3,000 when they became of age. The whole of the bank stock, at the expiration of the charter of said bank, to be equally divided between the son and daughter.

With this will the son, daughter and widow were fully satisfied. Though the law itself would have done better for the widow than the will, yet she was willing to accept it; but the rest of the connections were dissatisfied with the provisions of the will, and several of them doubted whether any such will had ever been made with the knowledge and consent of the deceased.

Hence the latter parties brought suit to set the will aside. The trial came up in the Court of Common Pleas on last Thursday week, Judge BERKSHIRE presiding, and lasted some eight or ten days. The counsel for the prosecution, or for the setting aside of the will, consisted of Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Daniel S. Major, John D. Haynes and Judge Francis Atkinson, while that of the defence consisted of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Philip L. Spooner, John Schwartz, Noah S. Given, Colonel Carter Gazley and Geo. B. Fitch. Hon. Will. Cumback was retained by the South Indiana Conference.

The jury, after a brief consultation, brought in a verdict adverse to the will, which leaves the estate in the hands of the laws of the State.

This decision, of course, annuls all the provisions made for the benefit of the Methodist Church, as all of the property will now be divided among the heirs-at-law. A motion was made on Saturday by the counsel for the defence for a new trial, which was argued all day, but was finally overruled. I learn that the whole case will be carried to the Supreme Court. This the parties on both sides are fully able to do, as they have plenty of money.

The Cession of Cuba.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

At the State Department everything relating to negotiations now known to be in progress between General SICKLES and the Government at Madrid is kept unusually quiet.

Private letters, however, received in this city from an attaché of the American Legation at Madrid, say that everything looks hopeful for the success of the negotiations, and unless SERRANO and his Ministers should suddenly change their minds, General SICKLES hopes to be able to obtain the cession of Cuba on a basis advantageous to all parties concerned. This letter was written two weeks ago.

INCIDENTALS.

The Detroit *Free Press* (Democratic) deems it already settled that no party can succeed in the next Presidential election without inscribing upon its banner universal amnesty, and probably universal suffrage, a tariff for purposes of revenue and not protection, a speedy return to specie payments, and a most rigidly honest, faithful and economical administration of the Government, to the end that taxes may be largely diminished.

The gathering at Gettysburg excited the ire of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel*. It could not see how any Southern officer, who believed he was right in the war, could take part; and said that while there may have been a few men in the Southern army who would really be pleased at the idea of being permitted to parade their chains and blazon their defeat before the admiring gaze of the great Yankee nation, it trusted that no son of Georgia would be induced to tarnish his and the State's noble name by such unsoldierly conduct.

Some wealthy farmers of Copake have completed arrangements for establishing a cheese factory in that village, the buildings of which will occupy about three acres of ground. It is contemplated to begin operations early next Spring, with 900 or 1,000 cows.

A Western Woman's Suffrage Convention is to be held in Chicago on the 9th and 10th of September. The call says it is intended to make this Convention one of surpassing interest, and that its object is to bring together the workers in the cause in the several Western States, that they may form each other's acquaintance, unite on some definite plan of action for the future—perhaps, if it seem best, effect a Western organization—and to arrange for a more general and complete movement in that section.

Hon. JOHN S. TENNEY, formerly Chief Justice of Maine, and one of the ablest jurists in the State, died at his residence in Norridgewock, on Monday, aged 69 years.

The term of service for which Commodore JOHN RODGERS was appointed to Charlestown Navy-yard has nearly expired, and it is reported that he will probably be placed in command of the South American Squadron, with the rank of Rear-Admiral. Business at Charlestown at present is brisk, about 3,000 mechanics and laborers are employed fitting out and repairing vessels. The same is true of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

A young man in Newburyport, Mass., prepared for his wedding, which was to have taken place on Sunday last, by purchasing a barrel of beer for his friends. The remorseless State Constable, however, seized the beer, and the young man actually refused to have the wedding performed unless he could have the liquor. The lady in the case is consequently experiencing the pain of hope deferred.

Governor PALMER, of Illinois, has appointed a full list of delegates from that State to the National Capital Convention in St. Louis. General JOHN A. LOGAN and Ex-Governor OGLESBY, are among them.

It being announced that Admiral FARRAGUT had written to a friend in high office at Washington, bitterly complaining that he is "laid upon the shelf like a useless piece of lumber, when there is so much to be done," the Albany *Journal* at once suggests that he be made "virtual Secretary of the Navy," in place of Admiral PORTER.

The Richmond *Examiner & Enquirer* tells us that Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER is attending to his private affairs in the retirement of his country home, and that it has the best reason for believing he could not be induced to reënter public life, such as it now is, by any consideration of his own advantage alone that could be offered him. This, in reference to his reported aspirations to a seat in the United States Senate.

Recently numbers of English immigrants have arrived at Montreal from Ontario and sought assistance from the St. George's Society, with the view of making their way home to England again. Whereupon the Montreal *Gazette* remarks that for three months past the resources of the Society and the time of its officers have been severely taxed in assisting immigrants forward to Ontario, and it cannot be expected that the same operations will be performed for their returning.

Miss CARRIE KETCHUM, the young girl who was shot and, it was supposed, mortally wounded by her lover, SALVADOR COLLOT, in the City Park in New-Orleans, two or three months ago, has since persistently refused to testify against him. She has unexpectedly recovered from her wounds, and on Friday last was taken before the Grand Jury, and still refused to answer any questions. The foreman reported the facts to the Court, and the Judge asked her if thirty days' confinement would soften her obstinacy, when she amid tears answered that she was not obstinate, but had nothing to say. The Judge finally told her that he was afraid, if forced to give evidence, she would commit perjury to save the accused from well-deserved punishment, and as the Grand Jury had requested it, he would discharge her from custody. She was married to COLLOT on the same evening.

Director T. H. SAFFORD, of the Chicago Observatory, proposes to establish a system of electric clocks for the city, to be controlled from the Observatory, and that the city appropriate annually to the use of that institution $1,000 for performing this service.

The Republicans are entering actively upon the campaign in Pennsylvania. Senator MORTON, of Indiana, is announced to speak in Pittsburg on the 2d of September, and Governor GEARY is to address several meetings in the northern part of the State.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, it is announced informally, has been sold to a new company, Messrs. DUNBAR and CHANDLER, who owned a controlling share, having disposed of their entire interest. Mr. GODDARD, formerly of the Worcester *Spy*, but lately first assistant editor of the *Advertiser*, will remain, and Mr. WATERS, who retains his interest, is to be Treasurer of the new company. The paper was purchased six years ago for $40,000; the price now paid is reported to be $225,000.

The Order of Good Templars of Utica have adopted resolutions declaring Senator O'DONNELL's explanation of his beer amendment to the License law of last Winter satisfactory. They formally exonerate him from any intention to favor or increase the sale of ale or beer by said amendment, and cordially express their confidence in his integrity and faithfulness to the temperance cause.

The Democrats of Minnesota are to hold their State Convention in St. Paul on Thursday, Sept. 23. They will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice and Clerk of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor and Treasurer.

A New Chapter in a Michigan Whisky War—The Ladies Victors.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

We are in the midst of a social revolution on the liquor question, inaugurated by the Ladies' Phalanx upon the billiard saloons. The Common Council, moved by the large and respectable petition for closing the saloons, by a bare majority vote, passed resolutions, of an indefinite tenor, but looking rather to the carrying out of the object of the petition. The ladies heartily wishing to be spared what was the duty of the sterner sex and the public authorities, trusted to precedent that something would be done, until they were convinced that they had been deceived, when they resolved to take the matter into their own hands. They visited the prosecuting attorney at Hillsdale and obtained his promise to attend to all reasonable complaints. Several complaints were at once instituted for liquor-selling and gambling. Two warrants were issued by Justice DUNHAM, of Hillsdale, against LEVI ACKER and ADOLPHUS LAKE, the keepers of the two principal saloons. The same day of trial was fixed for both suits, and the parties appeared in force. The Phalanx divided their numbers into parties of nine each, to consecutively attend the trials. The delegation consisting of the first nine procured carriages. Profuse proffers by weak-kneed gentlemen to wait on them were indignantly rejected, and they drove themselves to the trial, where they were met by sympathizing ladies and gentlemen of Hillsdale in the court-room, face to face with the saloon keepers and the confronting attorneys in order of battle. The prosecuting witnesses were selected from the most devoted saloon tipplers, and the innocence manifested on the trial by those witnesses, of drinking anything but "pop," was marvelous, until the public prosecutor reminded them that an imminent arrest for perjury might overtake them, when their memories began to brighten up, as shown by their blanched faces. In fine, the keepers were convicted, and fined each $10 and costs for the first offence, which they paid and closed their saloons.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

Large Meteor Seen in Philadelphia on Tuesday Evening.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 25.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening a very unusual celestial display was observed by people who happened at the time to be gazing skyward. A large meteor shot from the northwest toward the north, taking a course slightly downward and then upward, in a sort of serpent form. Starting like a ball of brilliant light, it gradually increased as it sped along, leaving a bright, lustrous tail after it, very much like that of a comet, and finally bursting like a rocket, scattering lots of light from every portion of its circumference like what the pyrotechnists call a pin-wheel. What was somewhat remarkable about this phenomenon was the fact that long after what appeared to be the body of the meteor itself had disappeared, the lustrous tail remained, now increasing and now diminishing in brilliance, for at least ten minutes, when it commenced to gradually fade away. The time occupied between the commencement of the display and the bursting, as it seemed, of the meteor, must have been at least twelve or fifteen seconds, and the whole time up to the disappearance of the tail covered some twenty minutes. The phenomenon gave rise to quite a lively excitement. The people who witnessed it gave various opinions as to its cause, some holding that it was really the expected comet which astronomers had declared would be invisible to the naked eye, and others contending that it was merely one of those occasional luminous nebulous displays which are known to occur at this season of the year, and which have little importance in the estimation of scientific folks.

Three or four hours later, at about 11 o'clock, another strange light was seen shooting across the heavens. It was in the form of a bow straightened out, broadest in the middle, and tapering toward each end, being about two degrees in the widest part. It stretched from near the northwestern horizon considerably beyond the zenith in the southeast about fifty degrees. It seemed to be composed of a mass of thin vapor, appearing at one moment intensely bright, and in the next fading away, only to reappear more brilliantly than ever. It appeared to proceed from the same spot as the more brilliant meteor earlier in the evening. In about half an hour it had entirely disappeared.

The Rocky Mountains in a Second Twilight of Chromatic Shades—Superstitions of the Mountaineers.

Cheyenne Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.

Your paper having recently taken quite an interest in all that pertains to the growth of the agricultural and mineral resources of Wyoming, will not, I presume, refuse a little space to the feeble descriptions of a meteorological phenomena that is now transpiring each evening in the skies above the Rocky Mountains in that remote territory.

Since the recent solar eclipse they have, upon the summit of the Rocky Mountain chain, what the inhabitants call a "second twilight," so brilliant with colors of mist, shade and fire-lights as to pain the eye in its steady gaze upon them, and to leave an impression on the mind that will never be obliterated.

Just as the sun is about to set, a heavy mist gathers on the mountain, and growing dense and denser, it shuts out entirely the last expiring rays of that luminous body; then all is darkness, or nearly so, for almost thirty minutes; when, all at once, the heavens become lit up from the horizon all around, far up to a small circle in the centre, with a livid glare of the most dazzling chromatic colors, seeming as though a tremendous bonfire was ablaze below, throwing its glare in clear and steady flame above. This gorgeous and fearfully-beautiful scene lasts for nearly an hour, then steals quietly away, and the moon therefore dimmed by its fiery lustre regains its ascendency and lights up the balance of the night in pale shadows as it is wont to do in every other clime.

Now, what causes these chromatic twilights? They were never before witnessed by any of the oldest mountaineers. I was in that section at this season last year, and I have never seen so grand and so thrilling twilights, and these have only occurred since the great solar eclipse of the 7th inst. What does it mean? What does it portend? How does it originate?

Old Sarahay—the learned Ute chief—stands in silence each night gazing at this wonderful phenomenon, and when asked what he thinks about it, replies, slowly and sadly: "Ugh! the Great Spirit is mad! He blows fire! His wigwam is in trouble! White man and red man better feel afraid, for the Great Spirit is mad,—he is heap angry!"

French PETE, the old trapper and miner, says: "It is now twenty-three years since I have seen the States. I have been eleven years in these mountains, and I never seen such fiery nights. The winds are damper; they blow milder and the air grows heavier. I don't know how to account for it. It has all happened since the eclipse of the sun. Something dreadful is going to happen. There will be a big fire some of these days that all the waters of the world will never drown out, and those days are coming rapidly."

If it be true, as one of the Professors of the Cincinnati Observatory says, that immense volumes of hydrogen gas were thrown out from the centre of the sun to the surface, during the recent solar eclipse, how long it will be before the oxygen will be thrown out, and the carbon become the ruling and destroying element!

I give these particulars by request, and there are numbers of people in this city who, on last Sabbath and Monday nights, witnessed, with me, this wonderful phenomenon on the summit of the Rocky Mountain chain, 8,365 feet above the level of the sea. The Cheyenne and Laramie papers all indorse this description.

The Late Eclipse—An Old Negro and his Chickens.

From the Utica Observer, Aug. 24.

Dr. PETERS, the eminent astronomer connected with Hamilton College, went West to observe the late eclipse of the sun. While there an amusing incident occurred which is told by a gentleman present at the time, who says that the effect of the eclipse upon the animal creation has been exaggerated. Horses or cattle paid little or no attention. Creatures that are accustomed to go to some particular place at dark did start for their places, and undoubtedly in some dismay. Birds were apparently astonished by being suddenly caught out late, and must have fancied that they had absent-mindedly neglected to notice sunset. They flew rapidly. An old rooster took to the fence and folded himself up, but in two minutes and fifty-two seconds he crowed lustily. It was a very short night to him.

Saturday morning Dr. PETERS requested an old negro living near his observatory to watch carefully his big flock of hens, for at at 4:45 they would go to roost. After the eclipse was over he came, evidently much excited. "How was it?" said the doctor. "Beats the debbil," said the negro. "When de darkness come ebry chick'n run for de hole in de barn. De fust ones got in, and de next ones run ober one anudder, and the last ones dey just squat right down in de grass. How long you know dis ting was a coming?" "Oh! I reckon we knew it more than a year," said the doctor. "Beats de debbil! Here you away in New-York knowd a year ago what my chik'ns was gwine to do dis bery afternoon, an' you nebber see de chik'ns afore nudder!"

The Lincoln Fund—What Has Become of the Money?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to say Mr. CHURCHILL's statement with regard to the Lincoln Monument Fund is not so satisfactory as you seem to think it. He makes, in the first place, the singular admission that he, the Treasurer of the Fund, "studiously avoided having any of the funds in his hands," and suggests that Mr. ARTHUR, of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, holds them. But it appears that of the $21,000 raised $10,000 has been paid over to Mr. BROWN, the sculptor; the remaining $11,000, Mr. CHURCHILL says, is invested in registered bonds, but he omits to state who holds these bonds; in whose name they are registered, and who has drawn the interest, and what disposition has been made of it. I find on inquiry that these bonds have not been in Mr. ARTHUR's possession for two years, and that he delivered them to Mr. CHURCHILL, and knows nothing more of them; but as Mr. CHURCHILL "studiously avoids having any of the funds in his hands," he cannot be in possession of them either. Where are they? I make these inquiries not by way of casting any imputation on Mr. CHURCHILL, but in order to enable him to gratify what he must admit is a legitimate curiosity.

Yours,

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Continuation of President Ramsey's Testimony before the Referee—How Injunctions are Procured.

JOSEPH BUSH vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; ABEL CHASE vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.—The following is the most important portion of the testimony taken before Mr. E. L. LOWE, referee in these cases, on the occasion of the proceedings. The testimony previously given by Mr. RAMSAY in open Court, and which has been already published, being admitted, the examination by Mr. FIELD was continued as follows:

PRESIDENT RAMSAY'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

I cannot tell the amount of stock now outstanding; it is something over twenty thousand shares of full paid stock and some partly paid; the amount of partly paid stock is between nine and ten thousand shares; the unpaid stock is held by several persons; Mr. John Westervelt, Mr. John Cooley, Mr. E. R. Ford and Jared Goodyear, all these parties own full paid and partly paid stock; there are some others, but I do not think of their names now; I held about one thousand shares, and have held about one thousand shares since July last; subscriptions were made to the stock under the general law; the capital stock of the Company was $4,000,000, and it was not all filled up; these subscriptions were made some time in July; I believe no subscriptions have been made since July; Mr. Phelps had the subscription book; I suppose subscriptions could be received from time to time until the full capital is made up; even now, if not filled up; the four millions has not, I think, been all subscribed; I don't think I have seen the subscription book since it was made up in July; the middle of July; at the office in Albany; I can't tell exactly the amount of stock then subscribed; it was in the neighborhood of three millions, part paid; ten per cent. was paid on the partly paid stock; I have received subscriptions from persons who paid ten per cent., but there have been some six thousand of the shares forfeited; a portion of the forfeited shares was issued to Mr. Groesbeck; the rest has not been used, except an arrangement with Mr. Chase; it belongs to the Company; the forfeited stock is not voted on; there are twenty thousand shares of full paid stock, and nine or ten thousand shares of partly paid stock; I don't think there were nineteen thousand shares of stock subscribed for and on which ten per cent. only has been paid; I think that amount has been subscribed, but whether ten per cent. has been paid I cannot say; I made a subscription for Mr. Groesbeck along about the same time this other stock was subscribed; in July last I subscribed, I think, about one thousand or fifteen hundred shares; I did not subscribe enough to make up the four millions; there were five thousand shares subscribed for Mr. Groesbeck, but I don't know anything about ten per cent. being paid; I subscribed for the five thousand shares for Groesbeck; I subscribed for one thousand or fifteen hundred for myself; I don't think I was the last who subscribed; we all subscribed about the same time; Westover, Goodyear, the others I named and E. H. Pruyn, that I have not mentioned; they subscribed I think one thousand shares; I did not at that time subscribe enough to make up the full stock—four millions; it was expected that the half million of Mr. Groesbeck would pretty nearly fill it up; that and what I subscribed would make it up within two thousand shares I think; no one to my knowledge has subscribed for those two thousand shares since; Groesbeck has never paid any money on the five thousand shares; I have paid ten per cent. on my shares and taken a receipt for it; these subscriptions were taken on the regular book; I cannot tell whether that book was among those taken to Mr. Smith's office; there was no agreement or understanding that the balance to make up the four millions should be subscribed in July or any time since; Mr. Groesbeck talked of taking up his stock, but did not want to have anything to do with it if it could be controlled by other parties; if he advanced his money, he wanted to know who had control of it; I subscribed for him, and afterward told him about it, but he did not pay the ten per cent.; I don't think there has been any understanding with any one about the two thousand unsubscribed shares; I thought, though I did not propose it to them, Dabney, Morgan & Co. would have taken those shares, so as to have the whole thing in the hands of parties that we knew and that could be relied on; Dabney, Morgan & Co. claimed six hundred shares of the stock, but never had it; between nine and ten thousand shares were subscribed in July; I don't know where the subscription book is; my advice has been to have all the books produced, and I have no doubt they will be; I have a memorandum of the stock of the Company at home—that is, of the stock list of last year; that I have altered from time to time for my own information, as I have known of transfers being made up to within six weeks of the books being closed; since that I have not kept much track except in my mind; I suppose I could take that book and get at pretty near where the stock is held up to within two months of the closing of the books; I have kept a run of how the stock was; I have been obtaining proxies up to the time of the subscription of the nine or ten thousand, and since then, as I made the account at the time the subscription was made; I had control of about two-thirds of the full-paid individual stock; I had more than that proportion of the town stock; I guess nine-tenths; then when they put the stock up to par and got buying the towns, they had some towns which I claimed before that, and I had some towns which I had given them; I think there is some stock that had been forfeited, and the directors, by a vote of the Board, have permitted it to be paid up since; the Board have permitted such stock to be paid up in full within the year; I should think one or two hundred shares.

Q.—Is this the account of the unpaid stock, five thousand shares to Groesbeck, fifteen hundred to yourself, one thousand to Westover, one thousand to Cooke, one thousand to Goodyear, one thousand to Ford, one thousand to Pruyn? Was there any resolution of the Board authorizing these subscriptions to be made? A.—Not that I know of; subscriptions were received in the same manner as previous subscriptions; the books were opened in pursuance of the general law, and subscriptions received almost every year since the first subscriptions were obtained; this stock was subscribed in the same manner as previous stock; when I subscribed for the stock on the books, the market value of the stock was pretty nearly par or quite par; when these subscriptions were made they were made in good faith, intending to pay them up in full; Groesbeck's subscription was made by me in good faith, expecting he would take it and pay it in full; I did not suppose it would be paid until it was wanted for the double track perhaps; I do not know that the other members of the Board knew of the subscription; those who made subscriptions knew; a good many were members of the Board; I don't know that Mr. Herrick knew; it was not concealed from him; I never talked with him about it; I expected every one would know it.

Q.—Were the members of the Board adverse to you in interest apprised of the fact that the subscription was made? A.—I don't know that they were; it was not necessary to inform them.

Q.—Who were present when you made that subscription? A.—The parties that made it; it was all done at one time; I received the subscriptions; I have been agent from the beginning for receiving subscriptions; I think the subscriptions were made at my house; the parties I have mentioned, Pruyn, Westover, Cooke, Goodyear, Ford and Rice had a conference at my house; I think Sherman was there, but I am not quite sure; he did not subscribe; it was discussed that the parties who made the subscription had a large interest, and if the property went into the hands of parties who would, instead of attempting to build it up, destroy it, they did not think their stock would be worth anything, and this was done for the purpose of protecting our stock; I did not think it necessary to inform the directors in the other interest; they had the same means of knowledge; they were not invited to the conference; I wrote Groesbeck's subscription in another book; I went to the safe and tried; I tried to find the book the first subscriptions were made in of these 9,000 shares; I could not find it in the safe, and took another book with the usual heading and wrote in "J. Groesbeck, 5,000 shares;" I understood that I had authority to do that; I did not pay the ten per cent., because I did not have it to pay; I spoke to him about it some time during this month; I can't say whether it was Friday or Saturday of the week this suit was commenced; I don't think Mr. Phelps has received the subscription, or put it on the stock list at all; I told him I had put his name down in such a shape that if he chose to pay the ten per cent. he could do so; he didn't say whether he would pay or not; from what he said I supposed he had made up his mind not to pay it; I did not inform Mr. Phelps this subscription was good for nothing; the inspectors for this election are Samuel Hand, Ralph Lathrop, Wm. Hascall; they are not and were not then stockholders.

To Mr. Smith—There were 2,400 shares of stock, I understand, which were disposed of under contracts made in May, 1868, by Mr. Groesbeck and others; I disposed of the other part, the 600 shares of stock which had been forfeited; I sold 200 shares to Mr. Chase; he took $50,000 of second mortgage bonds, with the option of taking $20,000 of forfeited stock; then there were 300 shares more issued to Mr. Pruyn upon the same terms; the other 3,000 shares remain in the Company; Dabney, Morgan & Co. own 600 shares; I understood Mr. Groesbeck to dissent from my action in subscribing for the 5,000 shares, by not paying the ten per cent.; I did not count or consider it a subscription until the ten per cent. was paid.

Henry Smith testified that he acted as counsel for Mr. Van Valkenburgh in obtaining the order for receiver, and the appointment of Mr. Pruyn; that he went with Mr. Rice, who represented the Albany and Susquehanna Company, and also with Mr. Peckham, Jr., representing the Company, to Judge Peckham's house on the evening of the 6th of August; stated to the Judge that he regretted disturbing him, but wanted an order, which he was anxious to have granted that night; stated the nature of the application and the substance of the complaint; Judge Peckham said he did not know about granting any such order as that; did not know that he had authority for it, and would want to examine, unless Mr. Smith could show him some authority to sustain his position; I told him I thought I could, and suggested that I would bring it; the Judge said no, but he would go to his office and look at it; we went to the office; the Judge read over the complaint, and said there was one allegation which he thought essential; I went back to my office, after referring him to the authority I spoke of, amended the complaint, and had it resworn to by Mr. Van Valkenburgh; I brought it back to the Judge; he read it again, and said he would grant the order; I presented the bond, and he indorsed his approval on it; he handed the papers to me, and requested me to have them filed; his office, which was called "son's office," is and has been for years occupied by the Judge, where he has his library, writes his opinions, hears arguments and transacts his business as a Judge; there are two apartments; the outer room is occupied by young Mr. Peckham and his partner, Mr. Tremaine; the inner office by Judge Peckham and Mr. Lyman Tremaine.

To Mr. Field—The same set of rooms is occupied jointly by the son and father; young Mr. Peckham went with me to his father's house; there is a Judge who resides at Troy, and Judge Hogeboom resides at Hudson; no court had been held in Albany that day that I know of; I obtained the order for a receiver between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

Correspondence Between the Companies and Employes—They Fail to Agree.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 25.

The committee appointed at the miners' meeting, Monday, fulfilled their mission yesterday, by calling upon Mr. STORRS, at his office, and presenting the resolution adopted by the men as a proposition for resumption of work. The resolution was given to the public in yesterday morning's *Republican*, and is herewith reproduced:

Resolved, That we recommend the acceptance of Mr. STORRS' proposition, upon the consideration that he continue the price until the 1st of April next; that is, $1 21 per diamond car, according to the rates paid by the Pennsylvania Company.

The following reply to this document was made in writing:

THE DEL., LACK. AND WEST'N R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE COAL DEPARTMENT,
SCRANTON, Aug. 24, 1869.

NOTICE.

To the Miners and Laborers formerly employed in this Department:

Whereas application has been made by a Committee of miners, requesting that the proposition made by the Company under date of the 19th inst. be made operative, and remain in force for a specific time, we hereby consent to the following condition:

That the terms then proposed shall not be changed before the 1st of October next, and should circumstances arise making it necessary for the Company to make any reduction therefrom before the 1st of December next, thirty days' notice shall be given of such intention before such reduction shall take effect.

W. R. STORRS, General Coal Agent.

The result of a subsequent meeting was thus conveyed by letter of Mr. STORRS:

W. R. Storrs, Esq., General Coal Agent:

SIR: At a meeting held at the Coöperative Hall, it was resolved to abide by our first demand, viz.: $1 21 for diamond coal, to continue to the 1st of April next, 1870, and that the same shall be extended to all inside works, such as airways, gangways, and in proportion, &c.

Respectfully yours,

W. HENNESSEY, Secretary.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 24, 1869.

A written reply was given as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COAL DEPARTMENT,
SCRANTON, Aug. 24, 1869.

To the Committee of Miners and Laborers:

GENTLEMEN: The terms and conditions for the resumption of work contained in this demand made by you this day upon this Company are most respectfully declined. Yours, truly,

W. R. STORRS, G. C. Agent.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Invitations are out for a grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., in honor of the Press. The following gentlemen, most of them well known in the fashionable world, are announced as managers: General P. T. G. Beauregard, Louisiana; General Henry A. Wise, Virginia; Hon. Blaque Bey, Turkey; Hon. J. G. Barrett, District of Columbia; General Lawton, Georgia; Gen. Geary, South Carolina; General John Ellicott, Maryland; Colonel J. H. Taggart, Baltimore; Hon. H. Clymer, Pennsylvania; Hon. Robert Ridgeway, Virginia; William Cameron, Virginia; Alfred Pearson, England; Hon. R. T. Banks, Baltimore; General George E. Pickett, Virginia; General R. L. Walker, Virginia; Colonel Booth, Louisiana; H. M. Matthews, West Virginia; Hon. J. D. Bright, Kentucky; Hon. A. Kennedy, Maryland; R. S. Allen, Virginia; W. Pinkney Whyte, Maryland; Colonel J. S. Saunders, Baltimore; John Hale, Florida; Dr. William B. Ball, Virginia; J. M. Rhett, South Carolina; J. T. Souter, New-York; Surgeon-General Barnes, U. S. A.; S. M. Ewing, Virginia; Jas. Sheldon, Alabama; Colonel J. D. Hoover, District of Columbia; C. Ridgley Goodwin, Georgia; John W. Murrill, Virginia; C. H. Suber, South Carolina; Wade Hampton, Jr., South Carolina; General Young, Georgia; Colonel V. D. Groner, Virginia; M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana; E. Tyson, Maryland; P. H. Aylett, Virginia; Horace Brooks, Maryland.

From the Newport Correspondence of the Evening Express.

Where the Court is, the Capital is, of course, and hence we have here breakfasts, *matinées*, dinners and soirées innumerable, as in other great capitals. The art of eating and drinking here has arrived to a high state of perfection, and the art of sleeping almost all day, and sitting up almost all night. We begin our "breakfast" at the villas about 12 o'clock, with croquet parties to follow on, till it is time to go home and prepare for "the drive," the grand event of the day, when all the country is presenting itself in the costliest turn-outs money can buy. The expense of these outfits for man and beast, in liveries, harness, &c., equals anything ever seen in New-York, and I doubt whether anything excels it in Paris or London. General GRANT has been struggled for, almost fought for, to be thus driven by four horses or six—but which won I don't know at the present hour of writing, though I will bet on the team of six.

After Mrs. PARAN STEVENS had beautifully smothered the General in music and crinoline on Saturday, one of the hottest days of the season, and after Mrs. GRANT had been roasted in Fort Adams for about forty odd soldiers' and twenty generals' review, Ex-Senator MORGAN gave his reception to invited guests, pending which the rascally rain poured down in torrents and spoilt all the contemplated out-door sports of the villa. The music was in a tent, but the *fête* was all indoors, as well as the table, and not as designed. Then came a "hop" at the Ocean House in the evening, when General GRANT, despite his hard service during the day, losing no opportunity for frolic and fun, showed himself to the admiring hundreds of both sexes that now tenant that great caravansera of humanity from thirty to sixty days in the year. The entertainments of the morning were all handsome. Mrs. STEVENS' musical *matinée* of amateurs has never been surpassed, if equaled here, while the toilettes of the ladies were of the richest and costliest style that Parisian modistes could send out to the United States. All that wealth and luxury could furnish were in display, and "the morning" was one of unrivaled pleasure. Not less elegant in fashion and beauty was the reception of Mrs. MORGAN, despite the untoward weather.

On Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES J. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, gave a brilliant entertainment at their costly villa here, which is one of the prettiest in the place. On Tuesday, A. A. LOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, is to give in his villa here, a great evening reception, from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock, with outdoors and indoors festivity to be combined—croquet for outdoors and dancing for indoors. On Friday, at the Academy of Music, Mrs. DERHAM gives a great ball, and on the 1st of September, Miss TRAVERS and Mr. FEARAY are to have a magnificent wedding. There are innumerable minor arrangements going on, too numerous to mention.

To remind sinners here of their sins, a very lively crazy missionary from Baltimore has been parading some days up and down Bellevue-avenue, calling upon all to turn from the error of their ways, but his voice might as well have been as one crying in the wilderness. When, on Saturday, the coachmen and the hackmen were swearing loudly in impatience before the Stevens villa, because of the long delay in their approaching the entrance to the door, "Coachmen," said he, "if you will serve the devil, serve him patiently. Better serve the Lord, and serve Him fervently."

Death of Major Cram.

The death is announced of Major GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, at Stamford, Conn., on Sunday last, the 22d inst. Major CRAM was a son of the late JACOB CRAM, and a brother of HENRY A. CRAM, Esq., and of Mrs. JAMES WATSON WEBB. He entered the army in 1861, his first commission as Captain of the Sixth Regular Cavalry having been dated May 14, of that year. In this regiment he served throughout the war. In the latter part of 1862, Captain CRAM found himself in command of his regiment, being the senior officer on duty with it, and early in 1863 the regular cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was organized into a brigade, the command of which was retained by him, although his rank was not increased. In both these positions he won the praise of his superiors, and the cordial likings of his inferiors in rank by his soldierly qualities and courteous, gentlemanly bearing. While commanding the brigade he kept open the communications of General STONEMAN's expeditionary force with the main army, on which service he taught the guerillas a much-needed lesson. June 9, 1863, he was brevetted Major, and was afterward on duty here as Provost Marshal, and was also sent on a tour of inspection through the North. October 13, 1867, he was commissioned Major of the Fourth Cavalry, and resigned on the 26th of January, 1869. He was in his fortieth year, and much beloved and respected by the many who knew him. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, and by none more sincerely than by his old comrades of the Army of the Potomac.

THE FATAL CLUBBING CASE.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner WARREN held an inquest yesterday afternoon, in the case of FREDERICK LAU, who, it will be remembered, was found dead in a cell in the Bergen Police Station, after having been felled by Officer FARRELL, of the Bergen Police, who arrested him on suspicion that he was a burglar. Doctors WATSON and O'CALLAGHAN, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified that they found a wound on the right temple, and under the right temporal muscle a fracture between four and five inches in length; that between the bones of the cranium and the dura mater a clot was found weighing five ounces, and gave it as their opinion that death was produced by the fracture of the skull.

Officer KENT testified that he had been with Officer FARRELL just before the clubbing, and saw the man run, but did not see him struck.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not throw any further light on the subject.

Officer JOHN FARRELL then made a statement which was virtually the same as has already been published.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, retired, and at the expiration of an hour rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, FREDERICK LAU, came to his death from a wound in the head, inflicted with a club in the hands of Officer JOHN FARRELL, of the Bergen Police force."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, FARRELL was arrested and committed to the County Jail, to await his trial at the next sitting of the Hudson County Court.

HOUSE ROBBERY.

A Residence Robbed of $15,000 in Plate and Jewelry—Escape of the Thieves with their Booty.

The Summer burglars, who, as a matter of business, remain in the City in order to improve the opportunity of robbing the houses of those who go away to the watering places, yesterday made the great haul of the season in carrying away $15,000 in silver-plate and jewelry from the residence of Mr. ALBERT SCHANCK, at Fort Washington. In this case, however, it appears that the thieves were bolder than their wont, for they invaded a house occupied not only by a number of servants, but by some of the members of the family at least, Mrs. SCHANCK being at home. The details of the robbery cannot be given this morning, in consequence of the extreme dullness of the Police Sergeant in charge of the Thirty-second Precinct Police Station last evening. At 9:45 P. M. the Central Police Office was notified by telegraph that the robbery had occurred at 4 P. M., and that no arrests had been made. Inspector WALLING then used the Police telegraph to direct the Sergeant in charge to send the details of the affair, in response to which, at 10:45 P. M., that officer answered, "Mrs. SCHANCK and servants was at home and saw the thieves get out of the window." This answer not only left the method of entering the house and ransacking it while filled with people in dim uncertainty, but afforded ground for an inference that the house has but one window.

Burglar-Proof Locks.

The articles which have heretofore appeared in the TIMES relative to the facility with which combination locks have been picked by experts, and the statement made by our special Washington correspondent on Tuesday last, that Mr. SARGENT had opened the combination locks on the United States Treasury safes with comparative ease, have created no little excitement, not only among bankers and moneyed men generally, but also among the manufacturers of patent fire and burglar-proof safes. It is claimed especially by Messrs. HERRING & Co. that the Yale lock manufactured by them, and "the only one for which they deem themselves avowedly responsible," will resist all attempts of burglars, while, at the same time, it is less liable than any other to get out of order.

Great Fire in Canton.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS BURNED.

HERRING'S SAFE

STILL LEADS THE WAY.

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS.: The building that we did business in was totally destroyed by the very destructive fire that occurred in this place last Saturday morning. In it we had one of your No. 4 Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes. It came out of the fire with the contents all right. We shall recommend all wanting a fire-proof safe to try one of yours.

Truly yours, &c.,

T. CALDWELL & SON.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND are in use, and nearly six hundred have been tested in accidental fires.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES, made of wrought iron and hardened steel and iron combined, with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN. The best resistance to burglars' tools yet found.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New-Orleans.

—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.—A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Good will of Proprietary Medicines for sale, including Mexican Mustang Liniment, Lyon's Kathairon, Jamaica Ginger and Insect Powder, Lithantriptic, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, &c., and all articles owned by me. Principals only dealt with.

DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row.—*Advertisement.*

USEFUL ADVICE.—Drink Hoff's Malt Extract. Guaranteed to be the pure, genuine imported preparation. No. 2½ Murray-st. and No. 278 Greenwich-st.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs.

TENNESSEE: Parson Brownlow on the Election; Senter "a good enough Republican;" The Ex-President not to go to the Senate.

TEXAS POLITICS: Appeal of the Davis Republicans for the Aid of the President and his Cabinet; Letter to Secretary Boutwell.

JUDGE DENT: He Ventilates his Wrath upon Secretary Boutwell; Fierce Words.

NEW-YORK POLITICS: The Republican Organization in New-York City—The Republican Party in Chautauqua County—Result of Last Winter's Albany Legislation.

PROHIBITION: Address and Resolutions of the Massachusetts State Prohibitory Convention; Reasons for supporting the law.

Horrors of Crime.

"REDDY THE BLACKSMITH:" A Desperate Character Arrested in his Career; The Curious Story of his Past Life of Crime and Dissipation; Circumstances of his Flight and Arrest; His Arrival in This City.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY: A Man and Girl Fatally Wounded in South-street by a Sea Captain; Particulars of the Affair.

MISCELLANEOUS: Horrible Murder in Illinois—The Brown Mystery; Arrest of the Husband on a Charge of Poisoning his Wife—Suicide of a Newly-Married Couple in Indiana; A Horrible Case—Another Brutally Murder in North Carolina—Double Execution in Tennessee; Scenes at the Scaffold—Attack on an Arizona Mail Rider and Guard; The Mail Robbed of $15,000—Reported Lynching of Two Negroes Near Alexandria, Va.

General Topics.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT: Workingmen's Convention in Philadelphia; Names of their Proceedings; Interesting Platform, Resolutions, Discussions, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS: Remarkable Transformation and Reappearance; A Man's Entire Personal Appearance Changed Beyond Identification.

Agricultural Matters.

THE CROPS: Reports from All Parts of the Country; Suffering in the South, East and West; Great Damage by Drought, in Various Sections.

FUTURE OF THE SOUTH: The Anticipated Cotton Crop; Increased Value of Lands.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS: An Old Dodge Revived; In New-York; How the Farmers are Swindled.

MISCELLANEOUS: Guessing Matters—State Fairs of 1869; Where and When to be Held—Summer Pruning—Management of Bees and Lawns—Agricultural Hints.

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE DESPATCHES: Telegrams from all parts of the world, up to the hour of going to press.

SPAIN AND CUBA: The rumors of negotiations for Cuban Independence; The necessity of Spain to sell the Island.

FOREIGN WAIFS: Interesting items culled from foreign exchanges.

Editorial Comments.

Frauds at the Ballot-box: "Repeaters."
Groundless Alarms.
Democratic Issues in Ohio.
Public Vaccination.
Senator Sherman on Taxation and Tariff.
A Remarkable Disappearance.
Grant's Despotism.
The Sober Second Thought about Taxation.
Prospects of the Fall Trade.
Beware of Pork.
A Remarkable Disappearance.
A Word of Caution about Cuba.
Financial Policy of the Administration.
A Plea for a Debased Negro Rule.

Financial and Commercial.

The Financial and Commercial Summaries, expressly prepared for the WEEKLY TIMES, and given in each issue, embrace reliable reports of all important movements in Money, Gold, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Produce and Merchandise.

Live Stock Markets.

A detailed account of latest operations in the Live Stock Markets is given in each issue by a competent and reliable reporter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going upstairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

MARRIED.

ANDREAE—ANDREAE.—At Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at the American Embassy, by Rev. Mr. Lamson, BERNHARD ANDREAE, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to HANCHEN, eldest daughter of Otto and Gertrude M. Andreae.

DIED.

BRANT.—On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Edward Buckley, M.-st., Brooklyn, RANDOLPH BRANT, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Marcus P. Woodruff, No. 33 5th-av., New-York City, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be removed for interment in the family vault at Elizabeth City.

CLIFFORD.—At Augusta, Me., on Monday, Aug. 16, NATHAN JAMES CLIFFORD, Esq., late Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, son of Hon. Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CRAM.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 22, Major GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 3½ P. M.

DWIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, at West Point, N. Y., AMY H., daughter of Rev. William B. and Eliza H. Dwight, aged 11 months.

ENTZ.—At East Morrisania, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, after a brief illness, MARIA M., wife of John F. Entz.

Friends and relatives of the family, and of her son-in-law, George Janes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, without further notice, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mott Haven Depot to meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st.

GRAYDON.—At Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, SAMUEL GRAYDON, aged 60 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Erie Railroad cars will leave at foot of Chambers-st. at 8¾ and 10 o'clock A. M., and returning, leave Ridgewood Depot at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to convey friends to and from the house.

MERCEIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, at Easton, Penn., DANIEL S. MERCEIN, aged 59 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence.

PARSONS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, WILLIAM B. PARSONS, Royal Navy, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

RANDALL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 25, LORENZO RANDALL, aged 38 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869, JERUSHA, wife of the late Samuel H. Stevens, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, DOUW D. WILLIAMSON, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 124 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, will close at this Office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M., F and G, 10:30 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR, patented June 22, 1869, perfectly odorless; removes grease, tar, paint, ink and stains from woolen or linen fabrics without injurious effects. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

BY HORACE GREELEY.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Aug. 25 contains the thirteenth chapter ("The Interest of Consumers—Iron") of Mr. Greeley's work on POLITICAL ECONOMY. The publication commenced in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE of June 2, and the subjects treated are as follows, each number of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE containing a chapter:

I. Labor—Production.
II. Commerce—Exchanges.
III. Capital—Skill—Invention—Intellectual Property.
IV. Money—The Balance of Trade.
V. Paper Money—Interest—Usury.
VI. Slavery—Hired Labor—Proportion—Coöperation.
VII. Monopoly—The Law of Prices—Effect of Duties on Cost.
VIII. Agriculture as Affected by Protection—Views of the Fathers.
IX. The State—Its Legitimate Sphere—Powers and Duties—Free Trade Axioms Considered.
X. Protection for Agriculture.
XI. Manufacturers and their Needs.
XII. The Laboring Class—Its Rights, Interests, Duties and Needs.
XIII. The Interest of Consumers—Iron.

The question of "Protection to Home Industry" is of surpassing importance, and both sides should be read and carefully considered. Price of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE five cents per number. Mail subscribers $2 per year, cash in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
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THE IMPROVISATORE,
By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.
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This romance of life in Italy is the most celebrated of Andersen's larger works, and is characterized by Hillard, in his "Six Months in Italy," as bringing back the externals of Italy more distinctly and vividly to the eye of the mind than any other book.

All travelers, and all lovers of good literature should own "The Improvisatore."

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"To Marry, or Not to Marry, That is the Question." Young men and women, find answer in the new book just published, entitled

"WEDLOCK;" OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS of the Sexes; a Scientific Treatise, disclosing the laws of conjugal selection. One illus. vol., $1 50; extra gilt, $2. Booksellers have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., No. 133, [illegible] ... $11,000
Cherry-st., s. s., 162.2 ft. e. of Scammel-st., [illegible] ... nom.
Lexington-av., [illegible] ... 22,500
[illegible]
Broadway, No. [illegible], 3 years and 9 months, for the first 9 months, [illegible], and for the last 3 years, per annum ... $1,000
Park-row, No. 17, 4 years and 8 months, for the first 2 years and 8 months, per annum, [illegible]; and for the last 2 years, per annum ... 4,000
Park-row, No. 17, 4 years and 8 months, per annum ... 1,500
Park-row, No. 19, 4 years and 8 months, for the first 2 years and 8 months, per annum, [illegible], and for the last 2 years, per annum ... 12,000
[illegible]-av., No. [illegible], 4 years, per annum ... 750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible] ... [illegible]
Herkimer-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Utica-av., [illegible] ... 3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Bond-st., [illegible] ... 7,500
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Boerum-st., [illegible] ... 6,000
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 229 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 20x250.7 ... 5,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., [illegible] ... 350
South 9th-st., n. s., 24 ft. e. of 3d-st., 24x100 ... 9,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 ... 2,100
7th-av. and 17th-st., s. w. cor., [illegible] ... 600
Lots Nos. 100 and 101, map Belleplain ... 500
Lots Nos. 171 and 172, Sarah A. Suydam's map ... [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Springfield-av., [illegible] ... $5,000
Livingston-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Kinney-st., [illegible] ... 800
Livingston-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Kinney-st., [illegible] ... 1,800
Morris Canal, 141 ft. n. of Kinney-st., [illegible] ... 600
Bowery-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lexington-st., 25x100 ... 2,000
Gold-st., s. s., 250 ft. n. of Orange-st., 75x100 ... 1,150
South-st., s. s., indefinite ... 650
2d-st., w. s., 575 ft. s. of Orange-av., [illegible] ... 1,000
7th-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 75x100 ... } 1,800
9th-st., w. s., 254 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x100 ... }
Lots Nos. 39 to 51, inclusive, Keasvey-st., s. s. ... 1,000

Bloomfield.

New road, s. s., w. of A. Moore's property, 1 acre ... $600

Montclair.

Elm-st., w. s., indefinite, [illegible] ... $1,000
Harrison centre line, indefinite, 66 ft. front ... 400
Washington-st., s. s., indefinite, 125x125 ... 1,000

Woodside.

Cottage-st., n. s., indefinite, 40x120 ... $2,000

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Varick-st., 16.8x100 ... $2,500

Bayonne.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, section No. 22, map of cottage lots, Bergen Point ... $660
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, section No. 64, map of cottage lots, Bergen Point ... 710
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, section No. 146, map of cottage lots, Bergen Point ... 700

Hudson City.

Lot No. 15, block No. 2, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100 ... $450
Beach-st., n. s., lot No. 15, block G, adjoining the reservoir, 25x100 ... 575
Colden-st., n. s., lot No. 3, plot No. 5, block No. 41, Bramhall's map, 25x100 ... 800

Kearny.

Lots Nos. 213 to 222, inclusive, block J, on map of the Ogden farm ... }
Lots Nos. 124 to 145, inclusive, block G, on map of the Ogden farm ... } $6,281
Lots Nos. 243 to 260, inclusive, block K, on map of Ogden farm ... }
[illegible]-st., s. s., 171 ft. e. of Latham-st., 50x100 ... 600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST., LOT 25x100; house four stories; brown-stone; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—25 BY 100 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $10, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A SUPERIOR 200 ACRE FARM, ONE mile from three depots, 16 miles from City, per Northern New-Jersey Railroad; fine house and outbuildings; on high ground. For sale cheap or exchange for City property.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $12,000 RESIDENCE, finished in hard wood; nearly one acre with fruit and shade trees; views unsurpassed; five minutes' walk from Orange Depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEW HOTEL.—TO LEASE ON CHESTNUT-ST., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements, for a first-class establishment of 75 rooms; rooms en suite of two rooms, with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 18 by 20 feet, and 15 by 16 feet, with two windows to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years. Address
JOHN CRUMP,
No. 1,731 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent $1,500. Also three-story and basement house No. 221 East 54th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st., $700; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 25 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FROM Oct. 1, to a small family, two large rooms and two bedrooms on second floor of house No. 22 Vandam-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 P. M., or address C.-A. B., Box No. 115 Times Office; rent, $55 per month; gas and water. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET furnished near Riverdale, Westchester County, six miles from Central Park; large house with elegant surroundings and all the necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; the owner has occupied it twenty years. Apply at 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, THREE minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, a well-furnished house, in excellent order, commanding fine river views; a good kitchen garden in full bearing. J. T., Box No. 1,110 New-York Post Office.

A SPACIOUS PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—Furnished for housekeeping, to a small, genteel American family, in a first-class private house, adjacent to Murray Hill; terms moderate. Apply to the owner, No. 224 East 36th-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, two three-story buildings, newly painted and in fine order, in Belmont-av., City of Bergen, short distance by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry; rent low. Apply at No. 393 West-st., or No. 1 Belmont-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY situated at the Narrows, Staten Island, on the edge of the Bay; fine grounds, &c.; will be rented low to a good tenant. For further particulars, address Box No. 485 Post Office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE DOUBLE house, near Fulton Ferry, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 16 rooms; possession immediately. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in shoe store.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at a moderate price; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. No agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in Lexington-av., near 28th-st., with others, furnished and unfurnished, well situated. N. C. BISHOP, No. 343 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS ladies' private boarding-house, in a good location, with five years' lease. Apply at No. 160 West 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, 40x80 feet, well lighted; suitable for mercantile or manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, No. 161 William-st., near John-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR THE CONTROLLING interest in a well-established weekly newspaper, doing a paying business, with good will. Address, with real name, D., Station G, New-York Post Office, appointing interview.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 383 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 383 Bowery.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—Business paying immense profits. No competition. Can have a large income immediately. Apply to ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 21 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on
TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:
The estate known as "Beuschdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains [illegible] acres and 100 perches.
There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 113 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.
A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) available for mining purposes.
The whole extent of the property is [illegible] [illegible]
vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.
This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.
There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.
There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.
For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.
POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ., OF 60 VILLA PLOTS,
AT CRANFORD, N. J.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 M.
These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent. and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.
Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.
Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.
For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.
Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at J. E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD LOAN
OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.
INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.
We offer for sale
$400,000
of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.
The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Milnor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be
$150,000
annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. [illegible], Manager.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 P CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,
OF ILLINOIS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its terminal being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $16,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 200 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis...	280	$15,550
Chicago and Northwestern...	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western...	521	7,361
Illinois Central...	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses $496,300 Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. Interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH ... $14,000,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE ... 6,000,000
The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $3,000,000 for present year.
Receipts for month of July $180,156, against $80,216 for same month in 1868.
We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.
Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 02. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped. JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States of England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted,
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—$15,000 per mile, bearing seven per cent. interest, free from Government tax, guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. A limited number of these bonds for sale by
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.
$300,000
IN
BONDS OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
With the option of paying them after ten years,
Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the
BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Principal Payable in New-York.
Taxable Wealth of County, $12,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.
FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.
TANNER & CO.
AUG. 12, 1869.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¾	123	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅞	121⅛
Coupon, 1881	122	122½	5-20 Coupon, '68	121	121⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¼	121¾	10-40 Regis'd	111	111⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	122¾	123	10-40 Coupon	114⅞	115⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	121¼	122	Gold	132	132⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	121¼	122	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110	110⅛
Jan and July	120⅛	120⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 22 bonds, numbered as follows: 125, 317, 497, 208, 60, 204, 183, 573, 158, 232, 227, 423, 194, 586, 224, 237, 431, 439, 540, 570, 79 and 394, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES
SEPT. 1,
On all deposits made on or before that date in the
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., corner of 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INTEREST than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 2 and 4 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

Hardware, cutlery, coopers' and carpenters' edge tools, &c., adapted to all the diversified branches of the trade, both foreign and domestic, at C. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 22, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869. }

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Warren County, Ohio, in case No. 2,476, of ex parte Joseph Anderson, Receiver Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia Railroad Company, I will offer at public auction, at the door of the Court-house, in Lebanon, in said County, on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, A. D. 1869,
At 2 o'clock P. M., the following property of said Company, viz: The road bed, (partially completed,) right of way, fixtures and franchises. The said right of way, fixtures and road bed, extends from the village of Lebanon near the east side thereof, to, or near, the village of Sharon, in Hamilton County, Ohio, passing through a small part of Butler County, Ohio. Said property and right has been appraised at the sum of $5,000, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. Terms, cash.
JOSEPH ANDERSON,
Receiver C., L. & X. Railroad Company.
J. M. & J. E. SMITH, Attorneys for Receiver.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will offer at their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, between Howard and Canal-st., on FRIDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock,
25 carat loose brilliants,
4 single solitaires, brilliants.
Diamonds, brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs, gold hunting English and American gents' and ladies' watches, gold jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY L. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within the store:
226 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex Manhattan.
100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex Joes.
250 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex Cuba.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn: Good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mirrors, fancy goods, rosewood pianos, velvet and other carpets, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of BOLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
RICHARD J. BOLLES,
LUCIEN H. NILES.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOLLES & CO., for the transaction of a stock commission business.
RICHARD J. BOLLES,
JOHN H. BOLLES.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LUCIEN H. NILES. That the general nature of the business to be conducted is the stock commission business, and it is to be carried on in the City of New-York. That the names of the general and special partners are as follows: LUCIEN H. NILES, who resides in the City of New-York, and JONATHAN S. NILES, who resides in the City of Hartford, Conn. That LUCIEN H. NILES is the sole general partner, and that JONATHAN S. NILES is the special partner. That said JONATHAN S. NILES has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital to the common stock.
The said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of August, 1869, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1871.
LUCIEN H. NILES,
JONATHAN S. NILES,
by L. H. NILES, Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

THE FIRM OF TROWBRIDGE & WEBBER, New-York, and J. T. WEBBER & CO., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE,
J. T. WEBBER.
The business will be continued in Chicago by the undersigned, under firm name of J. T. WEBBER & CO.
J. T. WEBBER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869. W. H. REYNOLDS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of BYRNE & BROPHY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. P. BYRNE will settle all claims, and transact business at the same place as heretofore.
WM. P. BYRNE,
AUG. 21, 1869. JOHN A. BROPHY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

The public are warned against negotiating our checks without they know them to be genuine, as several forgeries to small amounts have lately been perpetrated by some unknown parties using our printed letter headings and envelopes.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 570 Broadway, near 13th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, FEATHERS AND sailor hats. New styles of Fall hats and feathers; great bargains. High crown hats and birds. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 569 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Save this.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,
After the plan of Abas Kerl Nedahad, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, R. N. REISER, No. 483 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 86 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 86 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 34 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CLIFFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRVOYANT in the world, just from the Indies. By use of Tea reveals the future, correctly; gives lucky numbers, and played. If desired, confidentially; all should see her. No. 420 4th-av. Hours, 10 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; would assist with the coarse washing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 227 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Room No. 7.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number first-class cooks, of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, house-workers, also, tidy young girls and those lately landed at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of experience and stability as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 226 East 24th-st., three flight of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to do washing and ironing at her own room; is a very good laundress, and does fluting; or would go out by the day. Address No. 443 East 14th-st., Room No. 8, third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for four days at No. 345 Hester-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very steady and respectable woman about 30; will assist in washing; she is a thorough cook; has best City reference. Call at 329 4th-av., near No. 25th.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 269 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 113 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man of first-class abilities; perfectly understands the care and management of horses and harness, vehicles, &c.; good references from the old country; has been some months in this country; can milk; is married, without family; Protestant Episcopal; will be found willing and obliging; has a general understanding of the management of a gentleman's establishment. Address W., No. 221 West 24th-st., or Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, English; has been gardener in one of the largest places in England, and has had the entire charge of one of the largest places in York State for the last three years; thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of green-house, graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address A. B., 676 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; drives four in hand; is married; no incumbrance; waits well at table; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Address J. R., 114 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man, who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business; will be found handy, willing and obliging; can come well recommended with City and country reference. Address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO TO THE country, by a Protestant married man, as coachman and gardener; can milk, and make himself useful; has been two years at the carpenter's trade. Address T. J., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in the City or country, by a man who is capable and efficient, and can come well recommended from former employers. Address or call on JAMES, No. 73 University-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who understands his business; has no family; would take care of a horse and cow; good reference. Address A., Tarrytown, N. J., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address J. L., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S nurse or to wait on an invalid by a steady, active, experienced man; highest City reference. Address NURSE, No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; understands laying out ground, green-house, hot and cold graperies. Address Z., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; best of City reference can be given. Call or be seen at No. 68 University-place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN WITH FIRST-CLASS City references, who has been for many years in the cigar trade in England, would like to meet with a like situation. Address S. L., Box 144 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS AND WOMEN daily for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others, lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty professed and other cooks, waitresses, laundresses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women to go a short distance into the country; one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 21 East 42d-st., this day, Aug. 26.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.
Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.
Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.
Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 25 Monroe-street.
Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 3 Ann-street.
Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.
Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.
Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.
Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.
Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869. }

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 33 Cedar-st., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 26th day of July until the 30th day of August, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Business, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending December 31, 1868.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the taxes due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 22.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that in addition to the streets named in existing ordinances, it shall be lawful to drive cattle and sheep during the day time through the following streets: [illegible], from the Hudson River to [illegible], from [illegible] to [illegible], and [illegible] from the Hudson River to [illegible] av. and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 11th-av.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with *the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements*, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on the 2d proximo, for the following supplies (*of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard*) and transportation, to wit:

SUPPLIES.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

250 fathoms soft Manila rope, ten inch, to be made without splice of bolt rope yarn, and capable of resisting a strain of twenty tons.
1,000 pounds ⅞ and 1,000 pounds 1-inch Octagon Steel of SANDERSON'S or JESSUP'S make.
300 barrels Rosendale Cement, fresh ground, put up in tight barrels, well papered, containing 300 pounds each, and 15,000 Straw Bricks, moulded per pattern.
700 pcs. (56,000 ft. B. M.) Southern Yellow Pine Plank, 12 in. wide, 4 in. thick, 70 feet long; and 60,000 feet B. M. Southern Yellow Pine Plank, 3 in. thick, 12 inch wide, 15 to 20 feet long, worked top and sides; all to be free from sap, shakes, and large or dead knots, straight edges and uniform width and thickness; 3,000 pounds Iron Cut Spikes, 7 inches, all to be delivered on or before the 20th September, 1869.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

100 pounds Gum Camphor.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

15,000 pounds Scale Iron, double refined, assorted sizes.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

4,000 Sister Hooks and Thimbles, ¾ to 1½ inch, and 1,000 Iron Thimbles, 1½ to 5 inch, all to be galvanized as per sample; 20 barrels Tar Oil; 200 pieces Soap Stone, 8 and 12 inches wide, 1½ and 1¾ inches thick; 24 Chopping Knives; 36 Cleavers; 24 Soap-stone Griddles; 24 Iron Dippers, (galvanized;) 24 Tin Dippers; 24 Water Coolers and Filters combined, (8 to 9 gallons;) "Sherrett's" patent, per sample; 72 Iron Spoons; 24 Stove Brushes; 100 Squilgees, (handled;) 100 Stove Mica, (assorted,) for heating stoves; 600 Bath Brick; 1,000 Fishing Hooks; 24 Coffee Mills; 12 pair Waffle Irons; 24 Wood Saws; 24 Cutting Nippers for wire; 40 Bolts Light and 50 Bolts Heavy Cotton Ravens; 1,000 pounds Beeswax; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine, (50 gallons each;) 10 Chronometer's Metallic Tape Lines, 75 and 100 feet each; 200 Windsail Hoops, 1 inch thick, ¾ inch wide, 57 to 174 inches circumference; 500 Trysail Hoops, (assorted;) 800 pounds Seine Twine; 100 pounds Composition Cringles; 36 two-foot Box Rules, double jointed and brass bound; 5 gross Enameled Buttons; 500 square yards American Oil-cloth, 10 feet wide; 6 dozen Chamois Skins; 36 pair Scissors; 10 gross Gillott's Steel Pens, No. 232; 12 dozen Red and Blue Pencils; 12 Blank Requisition Books, (6 quires;) and 24 Vials Superfine Carmine (small.)

TRANSPORTATION.

To Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by sailing-vessel, for 240 tons, (2,240 lbs.,) more or less, of equipment stores, to be taken from the New-York Navy-yard direct, and delivered at Rio de Janeiro, freight payable in currency, *free of primage*, after return of receipted bill of lading.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to supplies and transportation. Blank forms for supplies will be furnished at this office. Bidders to state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which in no case must exceed twenty days from date of order. Parties interested are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Sept. 16, 1869, for dredging and removing all the material from the bars and flats between the town of Henry, Ill., and Copperas Creek, so as to give a channel (200) two hundred feet wide and (7) seven feet deep when the proposed dam at Copperas Creek shall have been completed. About 180,000 cubic yards of dredging will be necessary, and will be prosecuted in such order and places as may be determined by the engineer in charge.

The following are the names of the localities at which the dredging is to be done:

1. Crow Creek Bar.	5. Kingston Flats.
2. Peoria Flats.	6. Lancaster Flats and Bar.
3. Kickapoo Creek Bar.	7. Cone Valley Island Bar.
4. Lick Creek Bar.	8. Canton Landing Bar.
9. Copperas Creek Bar.	

The excavated materials will be removed by dump-boats and deposited in the deep water within convenient distances, or in such other place and manner as may be directed. The average haul will be from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Contractors will state the price per cubic yard, measured in excavation, at which they propose to do the work, which will include all boats, machinery, materials and labor necessary in the prosecution of the same. Parties proposing will be required to commence work on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the stage of water will permit, and complete their contract on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the work, enter into contract with the United States Government within ten days, or make good the difference between him or them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the parties proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address. Maps, quantities and specifications, and all the necessary papers, will be ready for examination at this office for (20) twenty days prior to the date of letting. Blank forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able and prepared to do the work required and within the time specified. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Illinois River."
J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel
and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 12, 1869. }

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.
Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.
The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded, under it, and the performance of the same.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an interior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.
Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 58, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 22, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1890. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 3, 1869. }

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:
SPEC. 13—In 42d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., also in 43d and 44th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Canal-st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.
SPEC. 15—In 51st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 10th-av. to near 52d-st.
SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 66th and 107th sts.
SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 116th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., and 123d-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.
SPEC. 18—In 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.
SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.
SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 51st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 51st and 71st sts.
SPEC. 21—In 8th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.
SPEC. 22—In 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., with branches.
SPEC. 23—In 10th av., between 38th and 39th sts., and 48 receiving basins as described in this specification.
SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 15th and [illegible] sts.
Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 3d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.
The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEO. S. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25 | Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26 | Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1 | Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
[illegible], Thursday, Sept. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin......$100 | Steerage......$35
To London......105 | To London......40
To Paris......115 | To Paris......48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
First Cabin. Payable in Gold. | Steerage. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool......$90 | Liverpool......$30
Halifax......20 | Halifax......15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer......45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer......[illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 16
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA......Aug. 28 | EUROPA......Sept. 18
BRITANNIA......Sept. 4 | INDIA......Sept. 25
COLUMBIA......Sept. 11 | CAMBRIA......Oct. 2
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20, North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,008 tons......Sept. 15, at [illegible] P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons......Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons......Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,262 tons......Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
Cabin Passage......(Gold)...$80.
Steerage......(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN......FRIDAY......Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $300. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER......Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau......Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. [illegible], Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. [illegible], Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. [illegible], Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS [illegible]
[illegible] LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
[illegible] TUESDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN the interior of Georgia and Florida. The Black Star Line of steamships will dispatch their first-class steamers to leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M. as follows: HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869. MONTGOMERY, Captain [illegible], SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869. This line will dispatch steamers semi-weekly to commence at an early date, notice of which will be given hereafter. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and River steamers to Augusta, and through rates to points via Central Railroad and connecting roads, under one combination. [illegible] LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered pier. [illegible] insurance to Savannah, on open policy by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 26 September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 323 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA......[illegible]......Saturday, Aug. 28
GEO. CROMWELL......[illegible]......Saturday, Sept. 4
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who care to avoid the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 839 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for the Season, in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instruction.
The subscription Books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 16, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 839 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 132 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 1,795 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is entering its twenty-sixth year, and returns to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 8 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, August, 1869.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST.
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of the pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 1. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6. J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 22. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 37th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,425 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS, COME BACK SEPT. 14. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 220 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of a home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, established A. D. 1633, No. 264 West 42d-st., Rector, Rev. HENRY C. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The 236th school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., and Carters', No. 530 Broadway; Bimm's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 15 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography, no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 30 West 33d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seitzer, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD H. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, returned to No. 39 West 33d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 6.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country homes. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address [illegible], Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES BEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss G. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing school for girls, No. 30 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 23 and 25 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 12. For admission, or circular with full particulars address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.
The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.
UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.
The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.
DIVINITY SCHOOL.
The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.
LAW SCHOOL.
The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.
DENTAL SCHOOL.
The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
The year begins Sept. 13. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 13.
Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy, facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

Directresses.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 222) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEANDIN will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 29 West 38th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 39th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 East 33d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next year, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline parental but exact; $225 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVEN, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Norwalk, Conn., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture and corps of teachers. Address or visit WILLIAM A. NAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 8th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained of W. Schermerhorn, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Beste', No. 4 Lenox-place.

TO SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OR ENvirons.—Mrs. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD, No. 129 East 11th-st., wishes an engagement two days in the week; is brilliant and thorough in the cultivation of the voice; also for advanced pupils on the pianoforte and harp.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven. Miss H. S. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY HODGES GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 108 West 43d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. J. T. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 13.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River. Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 103 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for Hebrew boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 15. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ten $5 each, visit.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 146 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 250 6th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,139 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 32d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. R. A. ANDREWS.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 23. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations, and a genuine home. Music and French teachers, of the highest attainments and skill, are employed exclusively for BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 23.
For circulars address as above, Miss E. J. SMITH, or Professor EATON.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 124th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 175th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lee [illegible], No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 63 WEST 17TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 5th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES P. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 6 East 21st-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE. FACULTY.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor, and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 82 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hall, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A CLERGYMAN IN A QUIET VILLAGE would take a boy into his family to prepare for college on reasonable terms. Address A. B., care W. J. Carlton, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, PROfessor of French, drawing and painting, desires a few more pupils; highest reference from Paris and New-York. Address PROFESSOR, No. 112 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 129 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 32d-st., will open Sept. 24, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 23.

MRS. RUFUS P. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 5th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 308 5TH-AV.—A FAMILY CAN OBtain a second floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of five communicating rooms, with first-class board, by application as above; also, a suite on third floor; two single rooms for gentlemen; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMIly with fine residence, no boarders, a family of adults who desire a quiet, Christian home with every comfort procurable; no other boarders; convenient to Broadway and other lines. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first, second, third and fourth floors, with first-class board, can be had by applying at No. 14 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front parlor, with board for gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, only $25 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET for the Winter, with first-class board, their entire second floor, to a family of adults; and also parlor and bedroom on third floor, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 65 West 13th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 40 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board, can apply at No. 142 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

FURNISHED ROOM DOWN TOWN, PRIvate family, for one or two young men, ten minutes from City Hall. Address L. W. B., Box No. 122 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MAN AND wife; will furnish their own room or rooms; private family preferred. Address H. L. M., Box No. 4,859 New-York Post Office.

NO. 12 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on first, second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV.—(NO. 237.)—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table. References.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with modern conveniences, to let, with board, at No. 105 East 28th-st., corner Park-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address E. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDing at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., four minutes from station; families or ladies preferred the year round. Apply to E. C. SPEER & CO., No. 30 Cedar-st.

BOARD WANTED ON A FARM IN N. J., for gentleman, wife and child. P. J., Box 218 N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,

(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY.
Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 39, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world, location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

C. A. STETSON, Jr., Proprietor.
After the 1st of September, the price of board will be reduced to
$25 PER WEEK.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching the ancient languages, and qualified also to teach German and French and the higher English branches, desires to make an engagement for the coming year; the best of references given. Address EDUCATOR, Box No. 1,740 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN a boys' boarding-school—a thorough mathematician, and competent to instruct in penmanship; must be a disciplinarian also; salary in the neighborhood of $700 and home. Address B., Box No. 152 Times Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in drawing and painting to the children of a responsible family in this City, in compensation for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. B. H., Box No. 651 Post Office.

WANTED.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AGE 25 and a church member, wishes to teach English, mathematics and book-keeping. Address W. A., No. 346 9th-av.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12:00, 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. | WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express for Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12 midnight on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Hotel-keepers, clubs and dealers who wish to purchase a genuine imported article to suit their customers, at a reasonable price, will do well to call at JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 4 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOURTH RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE On SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre, or at Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway. Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING.
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialities,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Gentle and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with
E. L. DAVENPORT, | GEORGE CLARKE,
GEORGE HOLLAND, | CLARA JENNINGS,
AGNES ETHEL, | MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8.
1. Overture, "Don Giovanni"......Mozart
2. Waltz, "Thoughts on the Ocean"......Gung'l
3. Serenade, for flute and French horn......Titl
MESSRS. SIEDLER AND SCHMITZ.
4. Polka, [illegible]......Strauss
5. Grand Aria from "Lucia"......Donizetti
6. March, "Prophet," (Coronation)......Meyerbeer
7. Romanza, "Ah! wie schön ist's hier"......Hugo Pierson
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, [illegible]......Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Freyschutz"......Weber
10. Overture, "Crown Diamonds"......Auber
11. Polka, "[illegible]," solo for Cornet......Brown
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Galop, "Thunder Storm"......Schat
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES $2 EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

Proprietors......Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.
The season in New-York will commence at the FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST., ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, | Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, | Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,) AT 5 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers,
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. | Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold, and state-rooms secured, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold, and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE— CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Monday, 23d......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th...4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...5:30 A. M.	Wednes'y, 25th...10:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th......7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th...10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th......11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th......7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 28th......5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets and state-rooms by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayle's Dock (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st. each way for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, touching at 24th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 5 o'clock.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island from the North River. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE runs regularly to Coney Island from the East River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 3:30 P. M.; leave 26th-st., East River, at [illegible].

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TENTH WEEK TENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.
THE GRAND REVIVAL of the spectacular and romantic drama, the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
Pronounced by an IMPARTIAL PRESS and APPRECIATIVE and CROWDED AUDIENCES the most
DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
OGARITA......LUCILLE WESTERN
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION......50 CENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE PANTOMIMIC SEASON.
Last nights of Geo. L. Fox's great and popular HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE,
Mlle. HANIOLA, Brothers, IMRE and BOLOSSY, HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
CLOWN, (last week but one,) GEO. L. FOX.
MATINEES, 1s, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
On Monday, Sept. 6,
THE FAVORITE AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
which, after months of great preparation, will positively be produced with an
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and Brougham's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT......as SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY......as MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as FANNY POWER
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM

Antiquarian successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BROADWAY, Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
10 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
CHANG,
CHANG,
The Chinese Giant, CHANG, Nearly 9 feet High.
CHANG,
CHANG,
ADMIRAL FISK, JR.
MONDAY NEXT—Commencement of regular season,
ZAVISTOWSKI and RAND SISTERS.

TAMMANY MATINEE.

FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON,
SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 28.
Admission 50 cents......Children 25 cents.

TAMMANY—PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

SECOND WEEK OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT, SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR AMUSEMENT, EXCELLENCE AND VARIETY.
THE LAURIS—THE LAURIS,
THE BEST PANTOMIMISTS OF THE DAY.
GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, L. MESTAYER, J. R. CURRAN, A. H. SHELDON, &c.
NOVEL AND ORIGINAL BALLETS
by the unrivaled Tammany Ballet Corps.
THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD encored nightly.
THE SHELLS OF THE OCEAN.
A GAME AT CARDS.
HARRY GURR, THE MAN FISH.
HOE & GOODRICH,
CHAMPION SKATERS.
THE SILVESTERS, LOGRENIA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS to all the amusements.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last four nights of Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL.
MASCO THE MUTE. Mlle. Marietta Ravel as Marco. Mr. F. E. Connelly as Diego Cartouche.
FRIDAY EVENING—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.
LADY THORN,
AMERICAN GIRL,
GOLDSMITH MAID.
PURSE, $2,500.
On SATURDAY, Aug. 28, purse $2,500; $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn.
E. Daniels enters b. m. American Girl.
Budd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
The Coney Island cars will leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the Fair Grounds.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. P. MORRIS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE GREAT INDIA HORSE HEAVE CURE.—I will send to any one inclosing $2 by mail to me this medicine. I have seen hundreds of horses cured. Address D. CLIFFORD, No. 405 4th-av.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VICTOR KLUGMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Victor Klugmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASAHEL H. HEATH and THOMAS W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Asahel H. Heath and Thomas W. B. Hughes, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Attorney for Petitioners.
au19-law3wTh*

NO. 2,463.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY and JOHN J. KRAUSS.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry E. Dibblee, David P. Bingley and John J. Krauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, 1869. JAMES E. CLARK, Jr., Assignee,
au12-law3wTh* No. 142 Duane-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT —Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DRUMGOLD and WILLIAM L. PROCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. Drumgold and William L. Proch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 29th day of April, A. D. 1869. LIONEL MOSES, Assignee,
au12-law3wTh* No. 61 Beaver-st.

NO. 2,007.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL EMANUEL and MOSES HEYMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manuel Emanuel and Moses Heyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au12-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADRIAN H. BEMENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Adrian H. Bement, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au12-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SCIENCE.

The Proceedings at Salem—Levee of the Board of Trade—[illegible] on the Sixth Day—Interesting Statements Regarding the Ainoes, or "Hairy Men."

From Our Special Correspondent.

Salem, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

The Association having accepted an invitation from the Board of Trade to a reception, gathered last evening in large numbers at the vestry-room of the Tabernacle Church. A large number of the citizens responded also to the invitation of this body, and were present to welcome the city's guests. The large room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen. A very agreeable surprise awaited the great body of the assembly, in the shape of an organization as a quasi association, by the appointment of Dr. Gould as Chairman, and Professor Morse as delineator. There was placed in the hands of the Chairman a list of titles of papers of a facetious character, to which prominent persons in the audience were called upon to respond, which was happily done in the same style as the subject assigned them. As each speaker appeared upon the rostrum, the ready pencil of the delineator prepared some characteristic figure illustrative of the subject upon the blackboard. I have never seen a more rapid fancy nor a happier execution. The grotesque figures seemed to spring instantaneously from the fingers of the artist, and they surprised every one by their appropriateness. Thus, and with promenading, listening to music and conversation, the evening was pleasantly passed.

OPENING OF THE SIXTH DAY.

This forenoon, at the proper time, the Association was called to order by the President, Colonel Foster. There being several propositions to form new Sections, and thus action requiring a change in the Constitution, the Standing Committee reported the following amendment, which was adopted and referred to the action of the next annual meeting:

"Rule 5 to be amended by inserting the following before the last sentence, viz.: 'When not otherwise ordered, the Sections shall be as follows: For Section A—1. Mathematics and Astronomy. 2. Physics and Chemistry. 3. Microscopy. For Section B—1. Zoology and Botany. 2. Geology and Paleontology. 3. Ethnology and Archæology.'"

The following members were elected:

Mr. Felix Foncon, Milwaukee, Wis.; Isaac T. Smith, New-York; A. D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. H. Bachelder, Salem, Mass.; Wm. Cogswell, Salem, Mass.; G. B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; John Cumming, Woburn, Mass.; A. W. Hall, New-York.

The Association then resolved itself into sections.

SECTION A.

Professor Silliman was named Chairman for the day, and the first paper was by Professor Van der Weyde, on the harmonics of the waves in the visible and invisible parts of the spectrum. He claimed that essentially the actinic scale was an octave of the color scale, and the heating scale an octave below. He proved this by showing the number of vibrations per second in different parts of the scale. He also pointed out the harmonics of the lines in the spectrum. The paper gave rise to much discussion, participated in by Professors Henry, Young, Oliver, Dr. Sampson and others.

Other interesting papers were read. Professor Hinrichs read a paper on molecular forces. Professor Walling, of Easton, Penn., gave a physico-metaphysical paper upon Elemental Fibres, illustrated by models, in which he attempted to give a conjectural explanation of the constitution of matter and of the forces in action among them. Professor C. A. Seely's brief communication on the volumetric determination of carbonic acid, was read by Dr. Barker. Professor Silliman gave an interesting paper on the relation between the intensity of light produced by the combustion of illuminating gas and the volume of gas consumed. Mr. W. W. Wheildon narrated a case of the freezing of fresh water in pipes immersed in salt water. Professor Norton gave a paper entitled the "Physical Theory of the Principle of the Lever," the object of which was to show how the laws of the lever might be derived from the admitted laws of atomic force; and Dr. Barker gave an interesting account of his investigations in chemical physiology to determine the relation between brain-work and the waste of tissues. The latter described the experiments which had been tried to show the function of the muscles, which seemed to be merely to transform heat into motion, and was itself nearly unchangeable. So his investigations went to show that the brain was only the material for transforming thought into action.

SECTION B.

Professor Ch. Fred. Hartt indicated upon a map of South America, the locality of the different geological formations he had observed in some extensive travels in Brazil, when engaged in the examination of its natural history under the direction of Professor Agassiz. The subject was also illustrated by some fine fossils.

Professor Agassiz thought that we have here the first really geological map of the eastern coast of Brazil. Professor Hartt and himself were engaged in the geological survey of that country, in different fields and acting independently, and sometimes coinciding and then again disagreeing, and this disagreement will probably continue. The Professor felt sure that the whole coast of Brazil was of cretaceous formation, and gave extended reasons for this opinion. He also felt sure that the whole of the interior of Brazil had been formed by glaciers, and this subject needed to be studied by geologists, so that the conviction would be forced upon them that the glacier formation was universal.

NEW SPECIES OF FISHES.

Professor Theodore Gill communicated a paper on "Some New Species of Fishes Obtained by Professor Orton in the Valleys of the Maranon and Napo, in South America." About two dozen species were obtained, and of these most were species previously unknown to science. The collection indicated a general similarity to the fish-fauna of the Lower Amazon and the tropical portion of America generally. Several of the species had been described from specimens obtained from the lower portion of the Amazon and elsewhere, but most were peculiar, as far as known, to the regions from which the specimens enumerated were caught, and of one genus (represented by the species *Centromochlus*) no representative had been found except in the Maranon and Napo. The third species alluded to was new. Among the fishes collected by Professor Orton was the interesting form described many years ago by Humboldt, who procured his specimens from the stream of water ejected by a volcano in the Valley of Quito, and which has not since been rediscovered, notwithstanding the interest connected with it. The affinities of the species were commented on and its peculiar generic character demonstrated.

Professor Agassiz insisted upon the existence of many fish faunæ, peculiar not only to different hydrographical basins of Brazil, but to different portions of the Amazon, and indicated the limits and character of the various faunæ observed by himself during his travels in Brazil, by a third and new species, not peculiar, so far as known, to the Upper Amazon, or Maranon and Napo streams, in the Valley of Quito. They rediscovered a species described many years ago by Humboldt, who obtained many specimens in streams ejected by a volcano of that valley, but which had not since been found. The relations and peculiar characters of the species were commented upon, and the name *Cyclopium Humboldtii* claimed for it.

Professor Gill thought that if Professor Agassiz would recall the words used by him, he would be convinced that there was no essential difference in the opinions entertained by him and the speaker. The number of species described as new indicated that he (the speaker) was disposed to believe that the Upper Amazon was distinguished as to its fish faunæ specifically from the lower portions; but he was indisposed to regard such combinations as fauna, accepting the definitions of Sclater and others in that respect.

Professor Agassiz did not think that the distribution of Sclater was applicable to the fishes.

THE PUPA.

At the request of Professor Agassiz, Mr. Morse explained the character of the so-called Pupa. As near as he could judge from the specimen he should be more likely to refer it to Pupina, a shell entirely unlike Pupa, in having an operculum, and its relations to certain groups of marine shells in the characters of the teeth, &c. Pupina was also confined to the tropics, and thus we should have a nearer relation established in the character of tropical forms with mollusks of this kind.

SUB-SECTION C.

Professor Clinton Roosevelt read a paper entitled, "The Constitution of Man, as Modified by Light, and Heat, and Cold." He began by statements of general principles on which all science is founded, and analyzed the sources of all we know objectively, as we shrink instinctively from extreme heat and cold, and find the genial warmth between the two extremes, which we term good. That there is in us a spark of the Divinity by which we judge contrasts subjectively. But inasmuch as each sense is created to be impressed by a more or less rapid series of vibrations of etherial matter—the eye receives impressions of light from vibrations of etherical matter the [illegible]th of a second long, and the ear the [illegible]th of a second long, and the nervous fluid travels at the rate of 971 feet per second,—we have in these elements the foundation of all knowledge of the external universe. That the same vibrations of the one etherical element which operates in chemistry works also on the mind of man by certain laws which are as immutable as the laws of gravitation, light or heat, or electricity, the laws of which were stated and shown to be in accordance with the laws of mind. That darkness in the moral atmosphere tended to misery and degradation, all the same as in the physical; the malaria engendered in dark lanes and loathsome habitations sent forth pestilence to walk at night and stalk abroad at noonday. That the more men saw the bond of connection between the sciences and humanity, the more would civilization increase, and men should study such works as Dr. Draper's for particulars, and learn that extreme heat and cold destroy the human constitution, while the civilizing race can be developed to perfection only within some five degrees of a certain isothermal line about the centre of the temperate zone. That if we would extend the area of civilization, we must find artificial means to temper the extreme cold of habitations in the northern climes and extreme heat down south. That means had been discovered by a member of this Association, as he claimed, to make one ton of coal produce the effect of fourteen tons of ice, and it was difficult to tell how far nations, with a truly scientific system, might be yet improved.

THE AINOES OR HAIRY MEN.

Professor Bickmore, of Madison University, read an interesting paper on the "Ainoes or Hairy Men of Yesso, Saghalien and the Kurile Islands." It has long been known, he said, that a race of men lives in those islands, whose bodies are so profusely covered with hair that they have been called hairy men. Professor Bickmore during all his travels over the eastern and northern parts of Asia visited Yesso, the most northern of the Japan group. From Hakodadi, its chief city, he traveled northward over a mountain chain and came down to Volcano Bay, so named by Commodore Perry's Expedition, on account of the many volcanoes along its shores. Following round this bay to its head he came to a village of this strange people. Their houses are made of a rude frame-work of sticks and covered with millet straw or coarse hay. The walls are only four feet high, and holes in these under the eaves serve for windows. They have no benches or stools. A few boards and sticks resting on stones or blocks of wood, and covered with the skin of some wild animal, form their only lounges and beds. Their cooking utensils are comprised of a few iron pots obtained from the Japanese, and their dishes are all made of wood or from the valves of large shells. Their only clothing is manufactured by stripping off the bark of a tree and removing the fibrous inner layers which are twisted between the thumb and forefinger into a continuous line of the size of a mackerel line. To weave cloth from this cord a number of pieces of it are fastened at one end to a post, and at the other to a stick, which is held horizontally. The filling is then passed through from right to left and *vice versa*. All the cloth they have is manufactured in this slow and laborious manner. Their dress consists of a loose cloak or dressing-gown.

The only thing they cultivate is a little millet, their whole subsistence being dependent on fishing and hunting. They are, therefore, perfect savages in regard to civilization, while, at the same time, their great mental characteristic is an overflowing good nature, which manifests itself in every possible way. Everywhere Professor Bickmore was kindly received into their houses, and all the many questions his interpreter asked were most politely and fully answered.

During a part of the Summer their bays and friths are literally filled with salmon, and at such times a stock of food is laid up for the coming year, by drying the fish in the sun, without salt, and storing them in small houses built on high posts. Each principal house has one of these store-houses near it. They hunt the bear and the deer. The skin of the former their Japanese masters oblige them to give up to them, but those of the deer they are allowed to keep for their own use. The skull of the bear is always carefully kept as a trophy, and placed on the top of a pole near the house of the man who killed it. In front of a single house Professor Bickmore counted twenty-nine of these skulls.

The two great physical characteristics of this people are, first, that their eyelids are *horizontal* and open widely, and are not *oblique*, and open but partially as in all branches of the Mongol family; and, secondly, that their cheek bones are not *prominent*. These two important characters, which are constant except in the descendants of those Japanese officers who have taken Aino women for concubines, separate them from the Mongol family, (to which they have been hitherto referred by all ethnologists,) and show that this peculiar people, in that remote corner of the earth, are really a fragment of our own Caucasian, or Indo-European, race. This view is confirmed by the wonderful development of their hair, which has been regarded as their chief characteristic, though it is really of only secondary importance. In this respect they come nearest to the Russian, or Slavonian branch of the Indo-Europeans. Their language is peculiar, and is known to differ entirely from that of the Japanese, and of every other people near them. It is supposed to be a syllabic language.

From the Japanese histories we learn that this people have inhabited the islands known as the Japan Group, at least, for half a century before the time of Nebuchadnezzar, yet it was only in 1867 that Professor Bickmore's researches showed their true position. Their entire population is supposed to be from 10,000 to 12,000. Under the iron tyranny of the Japanese this people are passing away, and Professor Bickmore thinks that "if the enlightened nations of the western world had been but a few centuries later in reaching that distant region of the East, this people would only have been known to us by a few passages in the writings of the Japanese histories, and even then such references would have been regarded by scrupulous investigators as apocryphal and more properly classed with myths and fables."

Professor Bickmore exhibited several stereoscopic views of these Ainoes, and maps carefully colored to show the areas they occupy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bickmore's paper, Professor W. P. Blake expressed the satisfaction with which he had listened to it, particularly as he had become familiar with the appearance and characteristics of the Ainoes by constant contact with them for some months while traveling in the mountains of the interior of the northern part of Japan. He confirmed in general the statements of Mr. Bickmore, and described the Ainoes as a race entirely distinct from the Mongolian races, and as more nearly allied to European types, but yet different, especially in the great quantity of long black hair covering the head, lips, chin and the whole body, even to the fingers and toes; broad, flattened noses, and thick lips. Their foreheads are remarkably square, and prominent over the eyes, which are horizontal and not oblique, as in the Mongol races. They have considerable mechanical skill, are fond of carving wood, and they weave some of their coarser garments. They are good mountaineers, which the Japanese are not, and they are fond of hunting and fishing in the interior, while the Japanese seem to prefer living on and near the coast. In the journeys of the Japanese to the [illegible] regions of the interior of Yesso, they depend upon Ainoe guides. As to the origin of this remarkable race of men, so little known and yet so very ancient, Professor Blake thought that they must have originated in that region, and that they could hardly be regarded as having migrated in early times from Caucasia. They appeared to be a race capable of great advancement and culture if they could only be relieved from the oppression of the Japanese.

MERRIMACK.

Boston, Aug. 25.—At the session to-day of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, resolutions were adopted expressing the earnest desire of the Association, that the International Statistical Congress will decide to make the United States its place of meeting at an early day. A resolution was also adopted that the Association cordially approves the proposed adaptation of American coinage to the metric system, by making the value of the dollar precisely that of one and one-half grammes of fine gold. Among other papers read in the various sections was one by Professor E. B. Elliott, who followed this with a paper on the laws of trade, wherein he considered the laws of production and consumption, with their intermediate agencies, and the amount of revenue that would accrue under given circumstances. Another paper was presented by Mr. Felix Foncon on the construction of three maps of Europe, France and North America on a gnomonic projection, with a view to the distribution of mineral wealth and the study of the earth's figure. Professor Van De Weyde also read a paper claiming that electricity is not a self-existent fluid, but a mode of motion, and that matter is necessary to its transmission through a vacuum.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mistake Concerning the "Astral" Oil—A Breeze About Private Sessions—Should the Public Know All that the Board May Do?—Dismissal of the President's Son.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. Lincoln in the chair.

Colonel Bliss the attorney of the Board, explained a very grave error which he made at the previous session, with regard to the dangerous character of "Pratt's Astral Oil." It was Devoe's patent petroleum that was examined by the chemist, and found to be below the test, and not the one just mentioned. The "Astral" had never been analyzed by the Board, and was, as far as he knew, perfectly safe. The mistake grew out of ignorance of the fact that the old firm of Devoe & Pratt had been dissolved, and that each partner was selling a different patent oil, canned in the same manner, and sold in Fulton-street at neighboring stores. He regretted the error very much, he said.

Commissioner Manierre called attention to the fact that there is a variance of the oil standards of the Board of Health and the law of the State as administered by the Fire Commissioners.

The attorney explained that the standard of the Board of Health related to the sale of illuminating oils, while the State law referred merely to the storage of the same for any purpose whatever.

On motion of Commissioner Stephen Smith, the chemist of the Board was directed to add to his weekly reports of operations at the Metropolitan Gas Company's works all particulars of the processes employed from time to time.

The same Commissioner moved that the final hearing in the matter of the complaint against the New-York Rendering Company for maintaining a nuisance at its dock be made the special business of the next meeting, which was carried. It was strongly intimated in the course of desultory conversation between members that the days of the nuisance are nearly numbered. It is said that the Company's rendering boats will be removed on the 10th of September.

The President complained that a private session was held last week, at which the charges against his son, who was a clerk in the Brooklyn office, were the subject of inquiry, and that he (the President) was not informed of the meeting until he saw a report of its proceedings in the newspapers on the following morning. It was a very unfair act, he thought, and never should have been done.

Commissioner Stone was glad of an opportunity to protest against the practice of some person in the confidence of the Board divulging the proceedings of private sessions. He had been informed that the Acting Secretary was the party who, in this instance, had given the information.

Colonel Harrison, the party alluded to, admitted that he had shown the minutes to a reporter, but that he had done so by authority of the Board. If his own personal convictions had been followed out, he would not have given the information, he said, as he did not believe it to have been ready for the public eye.

Commissioner Manierre believed that every act of the Board, whether in private or public session, which went upon record, was open to a reporter or any other citizen who wished to know of it.

Commissioner Stone said if that was the case, then he would vote to abolish private meetings entirely. If the reporters must see the record, then of what use is it to hold a private meeting, he asked.

The attorney here read from the act under which the Board was established, in which it is declared that the Board "may establish reasonable regulations as to the publicity of its proceedings."

Commissioner Swinburne moved that, hereafter, no private meeting of the Board should be held, for the transaction of business of such a nature as might necessarily constitute a part of its records.

Commissioner Bosworth desired to know what kind of private business the Board could transact that should not form a part of its records.

Commissioner Swinburne offered to amend, but a motion to lay on the table intervened, and the resolution was tabled.

The Board then entered upon a private session, from which reporters were excluded. The full membership of nine were present. The object of the meeting was to consider the question of dismissing Mr. Frederick Lincoln from his Clerkship in the Brooklyn office.

The charges preferred against Mr. Lincoln, by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Stiles were to the effect that he had been irregular in attending his desk, and had not performed his work efficiently. Nearly one hundred pages of testimony were presented by the referee. The evidence supported the charges, in a measure; that is to say, it showed that the defendant had been absent at times from his desk, but it also showed that he was absent by tacit consent of his superiors. It was further shown that he performed a great deal of work at home in the evenings, and that he had frequently spent nearly all of the night in so doing. It was admitted that he did as much work as any other clerk in the department, and that he always did it unexceptionably well.

It appearing that Mr. Lincoln had not been permitted to introduce testimony in his own behalf, before the referee, Commissioner Swinburne moved to reopen the inquiry, so that he might have an opportunity to be heard, as a simple act of justice. The motion failed to elicit a single other vote than that of the mover. The attorney gave his opinion of the legal aspects of the case, and a vote was then taken resulting in the dismissal of Mr. Lincoln. His father, the President, did not vote, of course, but the other members did. All voted for dismissal except Commissioner Swinburne, who evidently thought that the case had not been fairly treated by the Board.

An adjournment for one week was finally ordered.

Personal.

Governor I. G. Harris, of Tennessee, Hon. F. T. Carrington, of Oswego, Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and General John B. Gray, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count Semonetti, of Italy, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, Hon. J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, Hon. George W. Flanders, of Chicago, and J. H. Ashton, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. R. S. Cleveland, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. H. Brown, of New-Jersey, are at the Astor House.

THE COMING STATE CONVENTION.

Syracuse the Place, and Sept. 29 the Day Appointed—The Apportionment.

The Republican Union State Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Hon. Hamilton Harris, of Albany, in the chair, and Mr. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse, acting as Secretary. A very large proportion of the members was present. No important business was done beyond appointing Syracuse as the place, and the 29th day of September as the time for holding the next Republican State Convention.

A delegation from the Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Convention, also in session yesterday, waited on the State Committee with the view of getting their co-operation in urging the passage by the next Legislature of a law leaving it to the several towns and wards in the State to decide, each for itself, by ballot, whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold within said towns or wards. The Union State Committee took no action regarding the proposal.

The following is the official call for the State Convention:

Whereas, At the last Republican State Convention the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the representation in the State Conventions of the Republican Party in this State hereafter shall be as follows: First, one delegate from each Assembly District. Second, one additional delegate from each Assembly District for every 1,500, or fractional part of 1,500, which shall be over 750 Republican votes polled in such district; the apportionment to be made upon the Presidential vote of 1868, and every four years thereafter.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be and are hereby directed, in the call for future Conventions of the party, to order the representation on the above basis.

Therefore, in pursuance of said resolution, all electors who supported the Republican candidates, Grant and Colfax, and all who now support the Administration, are requested to select delegates to meet in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 29th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several State offices to be filled by election on the 2d day of November next, and to discharge such other duties as may devolve upon such Convention.

The several Republican Assembly Committees or Associations are hereby directed to issue calls for the election of such delegates in their respective districts in accordance with the following apportionment:

Counties.	Votes for Grant.	Delegates.
Albany:		
1st District	3,250	3
2d District	2,905	3
3d District	3,321	3
4th District	2,601	3
Allegany	6,558	5
Broome	5,727	5
Cattaraugus:		
1st District	2,882	3
2d District	3,271	3
Cayuga:		
1st District	3,573	4
2d District	4,396	4
Chautauqua:		
1st District	4,301	4
2d District	5,183	4
Chemung	2,706	3
Chenango	5,575	5
Clinton	4,313	4
Columbia:		
1st District	2,576	3
2d District	2,678	3
Cortland	4,062	4
Delaware:		
1st District	3,034	3
2d District	3,557	3
Dutchess:		
1st District	4,072	4
2d District	4,134	4
Erie:		
1st District	2,618	3
2d District	3,201	3
3d District	3,775	4
4th District	3,910	3
5th District	3,574	3
Essex	3,608	3
Franklin	3,616	3
Fulton & Hamilton	1,884	3
Genesee	4,254	4
Greene	3,447	3
Herkimer	5,946	5
Jefferson:		
1st District	4,110	4
2d District	4,302	4
Kings:		
1st District	1,945	3
2d District	4,104	4
3d District	1,882	2
4th District	3,537	3
5th District	3,818	4
6th District	2,942	3
7th District	2,994	3
8th District	2,330	3
9th District	3,294	3
Lewis	3,412	3
Livingston	4,623	4
Madison:		
1st District	3,230	3
2d District	2,977	3
Monroe:		
1st District	2,989	3
2d District	5,412	5
3d District	3,311	3
Montgomery	3,981	4
New-York:		
1st District	1,617	2
2d District	884	2
3d District	912	2
4th District	1,298	2
5th District	2,473	3
6th District	1,507	2
7th District	2,065	3
8th District	2,050	3
9th District	3,858	4
10th District	2,172	2
11th District	2,561	3
12th District	1,624	2
13th District	3,011	3
14th District	1,610	2

Counties.	Votes for Grant.	Delegates.
New-York:		
15th District	2,460	3
16th District	2,368	3
17th District	3,097	3
18th District	2,322	3
19th District	946	2
20th District	2,565	3
21st District	2,534	3
Niagara:		
1st District	2,604	3
2d District	3,444	3
Oneida:		
1st District	2,719	3
2d District	3,321	3
3d District	3,613	3
4th District	3,940	4
Onondaga:		
1st District	4,199	4
2d District	4,764	4
3d District	3,452	3
Ontario:		
1st District	3,629	3
2d District	2,923	3
Orange:		
1st District	4,268	4
2d District	3,980	4
Orleans	3,904	4
Oswego:		
1st District	3,085	3
2d District	3,082	3
3d District	3,496	3
Otsego:		
1st District	3,128	3
2d District	3,449	3
Putnam	1,557	2
Queens:		
1st District	2,174	3
2d District	2,799	3
Rensselaer:		
1st District	4,303	4
2d District	3,228	3
3d District	3,008	3
Richmond	2,221	3
Rockland	1,886	2
St. Lawrence:		
1st District	2,039	4
2d District	4,108	4
3d District	3,948	4
Saratoga:		
1st District	3,629	3
2d District	3,367	3
Schenectady	2,473	3
Schoharie	3,284	3
Schuyler	2,771	3
Seneca	2,307	3
Steuben:		
1st District	4,184	4
2d District	4,423	4
Suffolk	4,559	4
Sullivan	3,287	3
Tioga	4,223	4
Tompkins	4,545	4
Ulster:		
1st District	3,302	3
2d District	2,782	3
3d District	3,110	3
Warren	3,711	3
Washington:		
1st District	3,689	3
2d District	2,974	3
Wayne:		
1st District	3,307	3
2d District	3,015	3
Westchester:		
1st District	2,869	3
2d District	3,173	3
3d District	3,585	3
Wyoming	4,229	4
Yates	3,126	3
Total		412

LOCAL POLITICS.

Independent German Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward.

Last night the German Independent Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward, which has already organized eleven branch clubs, held its meeting at No. 126 Third-street, about fifty members being present. Mr. F. Ebling, the Chairman, opened the proceedings by remarking that the German Democrats are now rallying their forces to get their just share in the distribution of offices. They proposed to present the names of their candidates for local offices to the Tammany Hall Committee, and, if rejected by the latter, to run them independently. He said that, had it not been for the influence of the Seventeenth Ward, Judge Michael Gross would never have got the nomination for Judge of the Marine Court. After five delegates had been elected to attend a general meeting of the Independent German Clubs of the Seventeenth Ward, in order to form a Central Association, addresses were made by Mr. F. Ebling and others, and then the meeting adjourned.

Mechanics and Workingmen's Democratic Association.

It seems that the Democrats have begun an early campaign this season. The Tenth Ward Democratic Workingmen's Association, not to be behind hand, held a large meeting at Mechanics' Institute, Broome-street, last evening. Mr. Morris F. Dowley presided. Speeches were delivered by a number of prominent gentlemen of the Democratic organization of the Tenth Ward, and resolutions adopted taking the grounds of the Seventh Ward Association in regard to the overthrow of Belmont and the substitution of Wm. M. Tweed in his place. Mr. Dowley's name was placed before the members of the Democratic Party for member of Assembly, and was hailed with tremendous cheering.

Twentieth District Republican Association.

The Union Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, met in Third-avenue near Sixty-first-street last evening. Mr. N. H. Babcock presided. The only business transacted was the election of several new members.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Richard Farmer, 35 years of age, who resides in Fifty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, attempted to commit suicide during yesterday afternoon by jumping from a Fulton Ferry boat when in midstream. He was so quickly rescued by the hands of the steamtug *Birbeck*, that he received little injury. He was subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The New-York Fruit-Growers' Club will hold their regular meeting and discussion to-day at 1:30 P. M., in the Hall Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

New-Jersey.

While the steamer *Naushon* was returning from Staten Island last evening, and when near the Newark Bridge, a man named George Wardell, a resident of Newark, jumped overboard. A man and his two sons jumped after him, but he refused to allow them to assist him. By great efforts, however, on their part, they effected his rescue. The man, who had recently arrived from California, is supposed to have been suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

A murderous assault, under great provocation, was committed last evening in New-street, Newark, by a colored barber named James Francis. It appears while quietly passing along the street, Francis was followed by a crowd of men and boys, who insulted and assaulted him. He took out a penknife and made after a little fellow named Christian Ruder, residing at No. 281 Orange-street, stabbing him badly. Francis was arrested and held for examination.

A horse thrust his head through the window and his feet through the side of a horse car, in Bergen, yesterday morning, about 10:30, severely injuring Mr. P. M. Holmes, of Danbury, Conn., who was riding in the car at the time.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 25—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 1/8 for money, and 93 1/4@93 3/8 for the account. American securities are quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84; 1865, old, 83 1/2; 1867, 82 1/2; United States Ten-forties, 75 1/2. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19 1/2; Illinois, 93.

Liverpool, Aug. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 13 3/4d.@13 7/8d.; Middling Orleans, 13 3/4d.@14d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

London, Aug. 25—Sugar afloat is buoyant.

London, Aug. 25—1 P. M.—Consols, 93 1/4 for both money and the account. Stocks quiet. Illinois Centrals, 94 1/2.

Liverpool, Aug. 25—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

London, Aug. 25—Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₽ ton.

Paris, Aug. 25—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 73f. 55c.

Havre, Aug. 25—Cotton opens heavy, both on the spot and afloat.

London, Aug. 25—3 P. M.—Consols, 93 1/4 for both money and the account. American Securities are dull at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83 1/2; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82 1/2; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 75.

Liverpool, Aug. 25—3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

London, Aug. 25—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 1/8 for both money and the account. American securities closed dull at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83 1/2; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82 1/2; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 75; Erie Railway Shares, 19 1/2; Illinois Centrals, 93 1/2.

The Stock market is dull.

Liverpool, Aug. 25—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 13 3/4d.; Middling Orleans, 13 7/8d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

London, Aug. 25.—Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

Paris, Aug. 25, evening.—Bourse excited; Rentes, 73f. 27c.

Havre, Aug. 25, evening.—Cotton closed quiet for stock on spot and to arrive.

Antwerp, Aug. 25.—Petroleum closed firm at 54 1/2f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Flour dull; Spring Extras, [illegible]. Wheat easier; No. 1 lower; No. 2, [illegible]; in the afternoon No. 2 was active and irregular; held $1 35 seller August; $1 29 3/4 bid September. Corn firm; No. 2, 88c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was firm at 87 1/2c., seller August; 85c. seller September. Oats active and lower; sales at 44c.@44 1/2c. cash. Rye easier; sellers No. 2, 94c. Barley quiet and firmer at $1 15 for No. 2. Highwines quiet and nominally lower; New, $1 12. Provisions active. Pork steady at $33 75 cash. Lard nominally 18c.@19 1/2c. Shoulders steady at 13 1/2c.; Rough Sides, 16 1/4c.; Short Ribs, 16 1/2c.@17c. Hams, 19c.@19 1/2c. Cattle active and firm at [illegible] for Fair to Extra Cows; [illegible] for good to smooth shippers. Live Hogs quiet at [illegible] for common, to [illegible] for good to choice. Freights active and lower at [illegible] for Wheat to Buffalo. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] Hogs. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominally [illegible]. Flour very quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy and declined [illegible]; no good quality of Spring on the market; No. 3 Red Fall, [illegible]; No. 1 Red Fall, [illegible]; Choice, [illegible]; prime to choice White, [illegible]. Corn—firmer at [illegible]; Mixed, in sacks, [illegible]. Oats—Holders contend for a further advance, which checks business; Mixed, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Barley dull at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring. Rye dull. Whisky firm at [illegible]. Pork—Jobbing sales at [illegible]; seller and buyer January, [illegible]. Dry-salted Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]. Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon very firm; [illegible] Shoulders, [illegible]; Packed, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Lard—Choice Kettle, [illegible]. In tierces and [illegible] for Kegs. Cattle unchanged. Live Hogs firm at [illegible]. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye.

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 4,700 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels. Freights dull; Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible] to New-York. Flour dull; sales [illegible] bbls. Western Spring at [illegible]; 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at [illegible]. Wheat—Spring entirely neglected; sales of Amber Ohio and Red Toledo at [illegible]. Corn very dull and depressed; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at [illegible], extreme price. Oats neglected and nominal. Rye—Retail lots, $1 17. Barley—None here yet. Pork firm at [illegible] for Heavy Mess. Lard easier; [illegible]. Highwines—Sales 50 bbls. at $1 22; scarce and extremely dull. Receipts of Beeves since Saturday, 2,000 head; market active and buoyant at [illegible] higher; Common to Good, [illegible]. Sheep—Arrivals light; market dull and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts very heavy, mostly shipped through; Selected, [illegible]; shipping Hogs dull at [illegible].

Oswego, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring, [illegible] for Amber Winter, [illegible] for White, and [illegible] for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; held above the views of buyers. Corn quiet. Cornmeal, [illegible] ₽ cwt. Millfeed steady. Shorts, [illegible]; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible] ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible] to New-York; Lumber, [illegible] to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible]. Lake Imports—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] feet Lumber. Canal Exports—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] feet Lumber.

Albany, Aug. 25.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Amber State, [illegible]; No. 1 do., [illegible]; No. 2 Amber Michigan, [illegible]; No. 1 do. [illegible]; the grade of White, both of State, Michigan and Canada, has not been established, and we give [illegible] as the entire range for the crop of new. Barley in request but held above views of buyers; [illegible]. Corn—The market closed tame for Western Mixed at [illegible] for good and sound. Nothing doing in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats dull. White Old Western held at [illegible]. Mixed New and Old held at [illegible], with a downward tendency; New State held at [illegible].

Baltimore, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middlings nominally [illegible]. Flour very dull and weak; market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]. Wheat dull and heavy; Prime to Choice Red, [illegible]. Corn firm; White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 15. Oats dull at [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible]. Mess Pork quiet and firm at $34. Bacon quiet; Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible]. Hams, [illegible]. Lard quiet and firm at [illegible]. Whisky less firm at $1 23.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—Cotton firm; Middling Upland, [illegible]. Coffee quiet; Low grade and Choice Rio, [illegible]. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Petroleum steady; Crude, [illegible]; Refined, [illegible]. Flour dull; stock scarce. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania Western and Southern, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Rye steady at $1 15. Corn less active and lower; Yellow, [illegible]; Western, [illegible]. Oats dull; New, [illegible]; Old, [illegible]. Provisions steady and firmer. Whisky steady; in wood, [illegible]; in iron, $1 27.

New-Orleans, Aug. 25.—Cotton—No sales; receipts, 21 bales. Flour firmer and unchanged. Corn—Mixed, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Oats quiet; New, [illegible]; Old, [illegible]. Bran, [illegible]. Hay, [illegible]. Pork unchanged. Bacon—[illegible] for Shoulders, [illegible] for Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, [illegible]. Lard firmer; Tierce, [illegible]; Kegs, [illegible]. Sugar unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm; Western Rectified, [illegible]. Gold, 132 1/4. Exchange—Sterling, [illegible]; New-York Sight, [illegible] premium.

Cincinnati, Aug. 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and held more firmly; Red, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Corn held at [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible]. Rye firm at [illegible]. Tobacco in good demand with an upward tendency; sales 222 hhds. at [illegible]. Whisky in fair demand at $1 20. Provisions quiet and unchanged, with but little demand.

Toledo, Aug. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, [illegible]; No. 1 Red, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, $1 32. Corn dull and heavy; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 1, 47c.; No. 2, [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye.

Milwaukee, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. Oats, [illegible] for No. 1. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye nominal. Barley dull at [illegible] for Fair to Prime. Grain Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Corn. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

Louisville, Aug. 25.—Flour, [illegible] for Superfine. Tobacco firm; sales of 83 hhds. at [illegible]. Provisions very firm. Mess Pork, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible]. Whisky steady at [illegible].

Cleveland, Aug. 25.—Wheat quiet and declined [illegible]; No. 1 Red Winter, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, [illegible]. Corn heavy and nominally [illegible] lower; held [illegible] for No. 1 Mixed; [illegible] for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and declined [illegible]; New No. 1, [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged.

Memphis, Aug. 25.—Cotton steady; New Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, none; first bale new sold to-day at [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Wheat, [illegible]. Bacon firm; Sides, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible].

Louisville, Aug. 25.—The first bale of this year's Cotton was received from Harris County yesterday. It was classed as Middling, and sold for [illegible].

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—Seven bales of new Cotton, five from Tunica, Miss., and two from Rondo, came in to-day. Two were classed Middling, and sold at [illegible].

Detroit, Aug. 25.—Wheat heavy and declined [illegible]; Extra White, [illegible]; No. 1 White, [illegible]; regular, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible] for New.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Flour unchanged. Choice Wheat for shipping nominally [illegible]. Legal-tenders, [illegible].

Charleston, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; no stock; sales, 4 bales; Middlings nominally [illegible]; receipts, none; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales.

Wilmington, Aug. 25.—Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]. Rosin steady at [illegible]. Crude Turpentine steady at [illegible]. Tar—Nothing doing.

Augusta, Aug. 25.—Cotton—Sales, 6 bales; Middlings, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales, [illegible] bales of which are new.

Savannah, Aug. 25.—Cotton—Receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 76 bales.

Mobile, Aug. 25.—Cotton—Nothing doing; receipts, 3 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 132 1/4.

Weather Report.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 25—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 25—In steamship *Russia*, for Liverpool.—Hon. and Mrs. [illegible] Dixon, Henry Dixon, Miss E. Dixon, Miss C. L. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rees, Miss H. Hanford, Miss A. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Caril, Geo. C. Howe, Thomas Stalker, Mr. Goodpaster, V. Cubelo, Mr. and Mrs. Drury [illegible], Mrs. R. A. Moore and servant, Mrs. E. G. Evans, Miss Ames, Stuyvesant Carter, Mr. [illegible], Henry Pace, Joseph Glenn, Miss Pace, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and son, Thos. Short, Jr., R. H. Short, Mrs. [illegible], child, 2 infants and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carver, Mrs. W. P. Miller, Mrs. [illegible], R. M. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton, 2 children and servant, Jno. Miller, H. Hakin, R. [illegible], C. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Eaton, Joseph Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wells, J. H. Hamilton, T. B. Auld, Wm. H. Hulbert, Jno. Norvell, Geo. M. Talbot, Miss Ann Kelly, W. Shirley, Mrs. Tutton, Mrs. Cole, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence, Master Lawrence, F. E. Parker, Miss Holman, Misses Wells, Miss Lamb, Mrs. R. Marguese and 3 children, W. Phillips, Miss Godfrey, W. Brown, General and Mrs. A. L. Page, Miss Bookner, Adam Moffat.

Aug. 25—In steamship *Nebraska*, for Liverpool.—Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Mrs. Cleveland Coxe, Miss Coxe, Miss Mary Coxe, C. B. Barclay, H. S. Barclay, D. H. Barclay, R. S. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Elliot and son, M. V. McMahon, R. E. Musgrove, T. S. Gartner, R. L. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dieves, Miss Edith Newman, Miss E. A. Watkins, Wm. E. Williams.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Daily Bulletin* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 42 | Moon rises. 9 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 02 | Gov. Island. 10 52 | Hell Gate.. 12 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Malta, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; H. C. Knight, Deats, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, J. Hand; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Dani. Draper, (Ital.,) Bettone, Palermo and market, Slocovich & Co.; Christel, Drummond, Hamburg, Hagemeyer & Bro.

Brig Guglielmo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Penarth Roads for orders, J. Robinson & Co.; Morning Light, Hotchkiss, Arroyo, L. W. & C. Armstrong; S. P. Smith, Dodge, Vera Cruz, Miller & Houghton; S. J. Kennedy, Linnean, St. Kitts, J. S. Dagraham; Rogolo, (Ital.,) Guayrato, Bristol, J. Robinson & Co.; Uncle Sam, Christopher, Porto Plata, Valentin, Sabtis & Co.

Schrs. Henry Le Blanc, (Br.,) Harris, Carthagena, D. de Castro & Co.; Ventrees, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Joseph Eaton.

Arrived.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Queen of the [illegible], Scudder, San Francisco 105 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co. June 11, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], during a heavy squall, carried away head of foremast, [illegible] and proceeded; had very heavy weather off Cape Horn to the eastward of the Falkland Islands; passed two large islands of ice; crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 27, in lon. [illegible]; 20 ds. since from thence had very light winds and calms.

Ship Jane J. Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Bishop, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to Master. Has had light westerly winds and fogs during most of the passage; in coming into Quarantine came in collision with bark Amelia Ghering, outward bound, and carried away bob-stay and received other slight damage forward.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Hamburg, 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light W. and S. W. winds, with thick fogs, the entire passage. Aug. 21, 20 miles W. from Nantucket, signalized bark John Steele, from Ardrossan, for Providence, 32 ds. out.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Barbados 18 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith.

Brig Louisa, (of Bermuda,) Tuno, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Duncan McColl.

Brig Chieftain, (of Halifax,) Carroll, Naguabo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to order.

Brig John Freeman, Baker, St. Marins 18 ds., with salt to C. H. Boley—vessel to S. W. Lewis.

Brig Commandeur Solling, (N. G.,) Sleeper, Cindad Bolivar, 22 ds., with hides, deer skins, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Left in port brig Angostura, for New-York, [illegible].

Brig Florence May, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pillow, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Lottie Wells, (of Boston,) Wells, Yabucoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co. Aug. 23, saw bark Bridgeport, (of Bridgeport,) from Boston for New-York, ashore on Block Island.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Raymond, Curacao 17 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; is bound to New-London; put into this port for water.

Schr. Chas. E. Moody, (of Franklin, Me.,) Abbott, Para 18 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Addison, Me., 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bagley, Jonesport 11 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Portland, Me., with lumber to E. S. Higgins.

Schr. Eliza Cowell, Kent, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. Volant, McFarland, Machias, with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. Baltic, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to J. P. Stevens.

Schr. Verena, Lewis, Two Rivers, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. R. J. Baylis, Hutchins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edmund R. Kirk, Tole, Alexandria, for Jersey City.

Schr. Highland, Turner, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sarah Seleey, Shropshire, New-Haven, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Brave, Foss, Franklin, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Revolution, Beal, Jonesport 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Warren, Cape Sable, N. S., with fish to Crocker & Haley.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to F. L. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, via New-Bedford.

Schr. Bramhall, Pendleton, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. David Nelson, Sandwell, Portchester.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Laura, Kearney, New-London.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. John Adams, Wilcox, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Poll & C. Vought, Hallock, Northport.

Schr. Prospect, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Two Sisters, McDonald, Glen Cove.

Schr. J. B. Mitchell, Morrill, Stamford.

Schr. Cinderella, Yarn, Port Jefferson.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bronze, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nelly White, Burns, Northport.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen, Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. Joseph, Skinner, New-Haven, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Griffin, Sandwich, for Virginia.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Escort, Wheaton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Providence.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glen Cove.

Schr. Lady, Brown, Glen Cove.

Schr. Ed. Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Bonnets, Mayo, Orleans.

Schr. Vesta, Reed, Providence.

Schr. Orlando, Wheeler, Connecticut River.

Schr. President, Bradley, Taunton.

Schr. Nelson, Reed, Stamford.

Schr. Ann Cooley, Ward, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Niagara, Ransom, West Farms.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Baker, Boston.

Schr. T. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, for Copenhagen; Scotia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Rapidan, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; United States steamer Tallapoosa, from Newport; bark Frederick Scalla, from Stockholm; brigs Liebel, from Alexandria; W. H. Parks, from Georgetown; Philipe Larobee, from do.; Caroline Eddy, from Philadelphia; schrs. Joseph Long, from Turk's Island; White Sea, from New-York.

Below—A bark, supposed to be the Bounding Billow, from Beyrout.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Arr. schrs. Minerva, New-York; Lilly, New-York; brig Merriwa, Matanzas for New-York, with Captain and mate sick.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.—Passed in for Baltimore—ships Albert, from London; Charlotte, from Liverpool; barks Adelaide, Amazon and New Light, from Rio; Delaware, from Demerara; schr. Arctic, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—bark R. Rogers, for Dublin; brigs Sentinel, for West Indies; George Latimer, for [illegible]; schrs. W. H. Chase, for Nassau; Lucy W. Alger, for Cardenas; Fountain, for Porto Rico.

Passed up for Alexandria—bark E. W. Norton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Arr. steamer Montana, from Panama; ship Ah-Sae, from Hong Kong.

Old. Queens, for Queenstown, with 20,162 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Crusader, Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Arr. steamers Manhattan and Magnolia, from New-York.

Old. steamer Virgo, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark Lohomba, (Br.,) Reed, hence for Dunkirk; Aug. 24, 15 miles E. by S. from the Highlands, collided with bark Florence Baker, (Br.,) Reed, hence for Montevideo, before reported, and returned for repairs.

Also, bark Amelia Ghering, (of Baltimore,) Heney, hence for Antwerp. Sld. Aug. 22, and anchored in the Lower Bay in consequence of the crew having refused to do duty. The vessel being too crank to go to sea, she was towed to Quarantine, and while at anchor was run into by the ship Jane J. Southard, carrying away the foremast clear by the deck and flying jibboom, sprung bowsprit and maintopmast, and carrying away all the head gear.

Marine Disasters.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, from Bridgeport for New-York, while off Throgg's Point, collided with schr. Circle, Hulse, from Connecticut River. The E. S. had her port side stove in, and was taken in tow by the steamboat Cornell, and towed to this City for repairs.

An unknown bark, loaded with lumber, is reported ashore at Bramble Point. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched Captain E. P. Brown, Agent of the Company, with the steamer Yankee, to her assistance.

The bark Bridgeport, of Bridgeport, from Boston for New-York, went ashore on the north end of Block Island Sunday morning, and remained to-day. The Islanders have contracted to haul her off for $500, but will hardly accomplish it until there is a high tide.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 7, brigs Harry and Aubrey, for New-York next day; Morning Star, for do. in 5 ds.

At St. Martins, Aug. 7, brig Iris and schr. Mary J. Adams, for New-York, ldg.

At Para, July 31, brigs Startled Fawn and Salchiz, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.—The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, from New-York Aug. 14, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 25.—The steamship Ohio sailed from this port to-day for Baltimore, Md.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns *more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold*. Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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WHOLESALE.

PRICES LOW.

DEVLIN & CO.

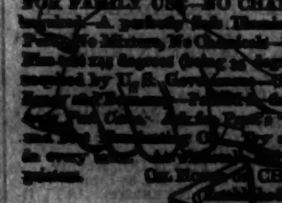
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. PRATT, [illegible]

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARBONIC ACID WATER, &c., &c.



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